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RESTORATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

That the Office Tenure Law originated in the desire of Congress to prevent the removal of Mr. STANTON from the War Department by the President, is a fact too notorious to be successfully disputed. That the Law was so precisely worded as to comple ely cover his case, has been doubted, by us and by others. The Senate has judged from the standpoint of its consciousness. What it intended; what the President and all others knew to be intended by the law; it assumes to be the law. Such action dispenses with verbal criticism, by rising into a plane above it. Courts proceed by a different method. Having no consciousness of intention on the part of law-makers, because not of that class, they go exclusively by the meaning they attach to words and phrases; and sometimes they do most surprising things by construction—finding in a statute what the framers thereof never thought of putting into it, and what plain people, guided only by common sense, never conjectured could be educed therefrom. We do not see that Courts can adopt any other rule of interpretation than that they follow. From the nature of the case the Senate has a safe rule, and resorts to it. In this, it does well. It has the same right to work by methods congenial to its nature and function, as the Courts have to pursue methods suited to their sphere and character.

Mr. STANTON has been charged with humoring both the President and Congress, giving each assurances of his sympathy and co operation. That is a matter quite apart from the issue between the Executive and Legislative Departments. Whether he was frank and sincere in his intercourse with either is a problem for each of those Departments to settle with him; not with each other. This was evidently one view of the Senate in reinstating the Secretary. The President had suspended him. The Senate judged the reasons assigned for the suspension to be insufficient, and put him back. It looks, indeed, as if the Senate was satisfied as to Mr. STANTON's intentions towards Congress; but that was not material to the action taken in his behalf.

The course of the Senate was dignified and energetic, and has imparted solid satisfaction to all loyal men. It is to be hoped that both houses are fully resolved to sustain what has been done by any further action that may become needful by the progress of events. In a number of important exigencies Congress has quailed and retreated when it should have moved steadily forward, and with increased vigor. By its hesitancy in grave crises it has shaken the confidence of the supporting masses, and even bewildered those most ready to render assistance. Let us hope that this accession of energy and boldness is not temporary.

The conduct of General GRANT in the premises is truly gratifying. He yielded, not simply with grace, but with manifest heartiness, to the mandate of the Senate. This may safely be taken as a pregnant indication of his position touching the merits of the great controversy between the President and Congress. At first, it was charged, on the authority of the President, that the General had used duplicity; that he had promised not to yield up the Department upon Senatorial requisition, but to give the President leisure to take any ultimate measures he should deem suitable; and that he had unexpectedly failed to make good his assurances. If this charge had been sustained, it would have detracted immeasurably from the reputation of the General. But it was soon abandoned. Indeed, proof was not long in coming forth that the President was duly notified of what was intended, and failed to make the resistance he had vaunted.

Almost simultaneously it was alleged that General GRANT would be adjudged guilty of insubordination in relinquishing without the consent of his superior the Department to which he had been assigned. It will be recollected that when General GRANT superseded Mr. STANTON we held that he was not assignable as a military officer to that position, because it was purely civil; that he was assigned to it as a citizen and not as a soldier; and that it was doubtful if his headship of the Department was compatible with his generalship of the army. This position being now almost unanimously conceded, there need be no fear that Gen. GRANT will be ordered before a Court Martial for declining to play into the hands of the President in this matter.

It was intimated awhile ago that Mr. STANTON, soon after being re-instated, would resign, thus making the triumph of Congress one of form, rather than one of substance. We trust such is not the intention. The issue has been brought to a head. So far Congress is master of the situation. Let it maintain its present attitude, and it need not fear but the people will rally to its support. Pluck is a most excellent quality, when under the guidance of intelligence and conviction. Congress is now exemplifying its uses. By all means, let it persevere.

STANDING ARMIES.

A century and a half ago was commenced that system of standing armies in Europe, which has since grown to such enormous proportions as to threaten to eat out the substance of the nations in order to gratify the ambitions of the monarchs. As fast as one Emperor or King has increased his enrolled or drilled force, all the others have felt compelled to follow his example and multiply soldiers and armaments in corresponding ratio. In the earliest stages of its development MONTESQUIEN deplored this system as fraught with innumerable calamities. Fifty years later ADAM SMITH stated that the prevailing computation in his age was that one in a hundred of the population could be sustained as a regular military force; while to increase the proportion would be certain to result in national bankruptcy. NAPOLEON III. now proposes to raise the French army to 1,200,000 out of a population of 48,000,000; that is, he proposes to convert into soldiers a thirtieth part of the whole people. It is manifest, therefore, either that a great fallacy lurked in the earlier computations, or that important changes have been wrought in the condition of society. It is not improbable that something must be allowed for both these causes.

Statistics, as a science, were exceedingly imperfect even fifty years ago, and in many departments comparatively little progress has been made even now. Still, enough has been ascertained to make it certain that all the earlier estimates were so inaccurate as to be of little value. At best, they were only rough approximations; often they were so crude as to be only misleading. It is probable, therefore, that ADAM SMITH's estimate of the average capacity of nations in his day to support military organizations was considerably below the actual point.

But, during the last century the productive ability of all the European nations has been vastly augmented by the introduction of machinery. Steam, as a propelling force, has multiplied almost indefinitely the capacity of the nations for producing all descriptions of goods, wares and merchandise, and the multiplication goes on steadily and in apparently increasing ratio. It seems impossible to set a limit to this expansion. If it was safe to conclude that SMITH's computation was correct, and that NAPOLEON was now pressing the capabilities of his subjects to the utmost limit, a basis would be furnished for measuring definitely what machinery has thus far accomplished in supplying the place of population as a dynamic force. Neither of these points, however, are settled. Indeed, many known facts indicate that to assume either of these points as true, would be to fall into serious error. It is manifest that a century ago the power of nations to carry public burdens of any sort, was greatly under-estimated. It is just as clear that machinery has made much more than the difference between SMITH's calculation and the demand now made by NAPOLEON. Some of the European nations, as England and Belgium, have certainly increased, by nearly a hundred fold, through machinery, their power to produce commodities demanded for consumption. Then, it must be considered that it costs vastly less to run a steam engine of any given force, than to maintain a number of men and women sufficient to equal it. Iron hands, whenever they can be used, are cheaper than hands of flesh and bones.

It must be pondered, as well, to comprehend this whole matter aright, that the science of war has felt the modern impulse as well as other departments of activity. A given number of men, employed in the work of war, can now accomplish much more than the same number could have done a hundred years ago. With railroads and steamships as means of transportation; with telegraphs to send messages; with modern guns and missiles, the work of destroying lives and property has received a fearful acceleration. This was demonstrated during the recent wars in this country and in Germany. True, there were superficial persons among us, while the rebellion was in progress, who saw vast sums of money rapidly accumulated through army and navy contracts, or through speculations in stocks consequent on the expansion of the paper circulating medium, and thought the nation was rapidly increasing in wealth. It was impossible to make them understand that the taking of a million and a half of men from productive industry, was in itself a cause of national impoverishment; that to set them at the work of destruction, in tearing up railroads, conflagrating towns, sweeping away fences and crops, and transforming fruitful districts into desert places, was quickening the waste of substance beyond former precedent, and would reduce the nation to such a condition of exhaustion as to require many years for full recuperation.

Of course, the augmentation of the French armies will result in proportional strengthening elsewhere—especially in Germany and Italy. It was the good fortune of Prussia to possess rulers who perceived in advance of others the changes that were inevitable in the art of war by reason of the general progress in mechanical invention; and who were prompt in adopting all the improvements that were presented. Her military system has been thoroughly modernized, so that her Prime Minister, instead of being dismayed at the gigantic French preparations, confidently utters the assurance that the peace of Europe is not to be broken this year. He knows what resources are at his command, and what his great opponent can summon. But Austria has need to strain her capabilities to the utmost; while Italy, wearied and impoverished by exertions beyond her strength, sees occasion for still larger efforts, if she will accomplish her ambition and realize her noblest destiny.

The United States has reason to congratulate itself that, while Europe, in time of profound peace, is incurring most of the burdens incident to a state of war, it is able to reduce its army to a scale of comparative insignificance. Having exemplified the strength of the Government, and the exhaustless patriotism of a majority of the citizens, it can lay down its weapons, confident in its inherent strength and in the full persuasion that it will not be menaced from without. Herein is hope. Seriously as we were depleted while the war raged, now that the war is over the expenses safely fall far below what is deemed practicable on the other side of the Atlantic. Instead of keeping 1,200,000 men under arms, our army has fallen already below 30,000, with a fair prospect of going yet lower. With so few abstracted from the works of peace, and so few to maintain for the purposes of war, the restoration of the nation from the embarrassments under which it now rests must be correspondingly accelerated.

A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Rev. JAMES FRAZER, a Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the Schools in Scotland, on the Common School system of the United States, and of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in his report of our Schools speaks in "warm terms" of the natural aptitude of Americans, particularly of American women, for teaching, and also of the training of our teachers as exceedingly imperfect. The English course is nine years—five years as pupil-teachers, two at the Normal School, and two years under probation. Here, he says, they enter on their work "without having learned to teach," and, it might be added, often without having learned to learn.

The recent report of our able State Superintendent shows that only 2,726 of the 15,000 teachers in our State the past year ever attended a Normal School of any kind, and that only 7,458 read books on teaching. There are, consequently, many acknowledged failures and very many more which are so in fact. The teachers enter on their duties with sufficient knowledge of a few text books to obtain their certificates, but without that general and thorough education they should have, and without any special training for their important profession. They have never learned how to teach or how to govern. Even those who attended for a few months any of the many private Normal Schools became from that fact satisfied with their fitness for their work, of which, or the method of accomplishing which, they knew comparatively nothing. Hence, such schools, although answering a purpose as a temporary expedient, do much harm, standing in the way of genuine Normal Schools, which they resemble in name only. They do not, and they cannot, with their slender advantages and their extremely limited course of study, make professional teachers. To make such requires years of study. The books which they are to teach should be thoroughly mastered, and far higher and broader ground should be conquered, so that they may be prepared to awaken an interest in higher education.

The teacher whose education is limited to a few books soon becomes dull and unable to excite any interest in his classes. Then there are the difficult questions of governing the many different classes of students which may be committed to them, so as not to injure the amiable and good, and so as to benefit the willful and passionate. The dull and stupid are to be aroused and not discouraged, and the bright and active stimulated to high attainments. The different wishes of many uneducated and unreasonable yet loving parents are, as far as possible, to be complied with. He then should have all the instruction in his difficult work he can obtain. The experience of veterans in the cause should be given to him. How to influence the child; how to control the adult; how to teach the different studies, and how, in the full and broad sense, to educate that subtle part of ourselves, which is in fact ourselves—mind—he should be taught. A model man, a model school, and lectures will do much in this respect.

This the Normal School seeks to accomplish. It aims to do for the teacher what the Law, Medical and Theological schools do in their departments; and it is as important as either. It is a long time since such schools were established in Europe. It is less than forty years since, on an humble scale, the experiment, as it was called, was tried in Lexington, Massachusetts. It required much labor to accomplish this; and they have made slow progress—in inverse ratio to their value and importance. Now, Massachusetts has five well equipped schools of this kind doing great service in the cause of education. Pennsylvania, moving slowly in the cause of education with her 3,000,000 of population, has but four for her 800,000 pupils and her 15,000 teachers.

In our district we have none. We are glad to see that an effort is now being made to supply this want. We hope it may succeed. There should be such a school here with all the requisite appointments and with a thoroughly educated, self denying man at its head. Its influence on all the departments of education will be great. Many will be induced from the aid afforded by the State and the superior advantages it will furnish, to fit themselves for the business of teaching, who otherwise would not; and a large number of females, who make our best teachers, will engage in the work. Of the thirty who graduated at the Westfield (Mass.) Normal School last year twenty-seven were females. Nine-tenths of those who have graduated at the excellent Normal School at Albany, N. Y., have engaged in teaching.

The very meagre compensation offered to teachers, the estimation in which they are held, and the want of suitable preparatory institutions, are difficulties in the way of securing those who are well fitted for their work, and who are willing to make it a life-business. One of these obstacles it is now proposed to remove; and this being overcome, the others will be lessened. Let not our people underrate what is proposed. To be a good teacher requires a combination of powers and acquirements rarely possessed. Extensive knowledge, a well disciplined mind, self government, patience, kindness, firmness, love of labor, ability to govern and to awaken the minds of others, and sound judgment, are necessary. Small compensation, not increasing in proportion to the increase of knowledge and experience, he must expect. Exhausting labor and a short life are his. But he makes noble and true men and women, or by his incapacity, hinders them from becoming such. He deals with mind and heart. He starts the youth on his way to greatness or usefulness, or the way to ruin. He, if fitted for his work, builds up men in all that adorns and ennobles. Thousands of such teachers are demanded in this district of our State. Shall they have the advantages to fit them for their great and good work?

A POMPOUS LIBELLER.

The National Quarterly *Review* claims to stand at the head of periodical literature in this country—to represent the largest degree of culture—to rise above all sordid and grovelling passions and prejudices, and to estimate men and affairs with judicial impartiality. How far it makes good its pretensions may be judged as accurately from a paragraph, in the December number, taken from an article on the "Ruinous influence of paper money," as by stopping to collate hundreds of similar revelations scattered through its pages. Speaking of opposition to Secretary MCCULLOCH's recommendations looking to a resumption of Specie Payments, it says:

> "The Radicals oppose him because he is the Cabinet Minister of a President whom they think it their duty to abuse and threaten. If he was their coachman, and the Democrats because it was as a Republican that he came into office, they would oppose him if it is probable that he is a Republican still."

This recklessness in statement, and this imputation of low or bad motives where none is proven, is quite down to the level of the worst hacks of the newspaper press.

It may be this writer in the *Review* knows no better kind of society than that in which coachmen or other servants are abused simply because they fill humble but useful positions. The disclosures he makes of himself indicate as much. Probably there is an upstart circle in Boston, as in other cities, where such demeanor is common, and passes as becoming in gentlemen. It is none the less shameful for that; and in no way could this writer have betrayed his lack of proper breeding more absolutely than in the way he uses this comparison.

Nor is it true that any Democrat is hostile to Mr. MCCULLOCH because he was appointed as a Republican, and is likely to remain one to the end. As we understand his case, he never was a Republican, and never gave out that he was. Always a Democrat, his special knowledge of Finance commended him to the President, and his nomination was promptly confirmed by a Republican Senate.

Equally false is the allegation that the Radicals as a body oppose the policy of Mr. MCCULLOCH because he sustains the President in other matters, or oppose it at all. So far as Mr. MCCULLOCH's policy is intrinsic, it tends to a restoration of Specie Payments. In that central idea, a good many Radicals—including a considerable proportion of the Radical newspapers—coincide with the Secretary. The GAZETTE is about as Radical as Republican papers are made, and it has constantly urged Resumption. It is by no means alone.

Much diversity of opinion exists among business men everywhere as to the right path to pursue in the present monetary emergency. Even men whose daily pursuits have led them to make a special study of Finance, are as much loggerheads as to Resumption as men in other calling. Each distinguished financier has his scheme, and neither two agree. No larger measure of disagreement obtains among politicians. We do not see how it well could, even with the most obstinate intention to get apart. No larger divergence is apparent among politicians, nor is it conceivable that it could exist.

On the test questions, touching this matter, so far presented to Congress during the current session, it is true that most of the Republican members voted against the continued contraction of paper currency. The writer who asserts they did so in order to oppose the Secretary of the Treasury must fall into the category of knaves or of fools. Manifestly they did so in accordance with the feeling prevalent among the larger number of business men, as it was, perhaps, proper they should do, holding a representative position. But it is also true that the larger part of the Democratic members voted to sustain Contraction; that is, voted to sustain the general policy of the Secretary, our reviewer to the contrary notwithstanding. In this the Democrats clearly followed the Hard Money traditions of their party, which were of a later drop.

It would be idle to deny that thoughts of party advantage enter into the discussions and manoeuverings relative to the management of the finances. The country is on the eve of a Presidential election. Experience goes to show that a monetary revulsion, happening at such a conjuncture, is pretty sure to defeat the party that chances to be in the ascendency. This fact may not be creditable to the discernment and intelligence of the masses; but so it is. Consequently, the Republicans are specially solicitous to tide over the presidential election without commercial disaster; while the Democrats, if a break up must come, prefer its coming when it will be of political help to them. There is nothing marvellous in this state of feeling, or that calls for censure. Most men, except in rare crises, feel that they have interests as citizens which far transcend in value and durability any interests they have simply as politicians.

Awhile ago men were frightened at the prospect of a collapse of prices, which they supposed to be contingent on a return to specie. They thought that to stop the contraction would prevent the fall in market values, and that this ambiguous position, midway between earth and heaven, or coin and paper, might be protracted indefinitely. But, prices have gone down, in some lines of goods as far as they can easily be crowded. The labor market is settling away to correspond. It could not do otherwise. A few weeks ago Gen. GRANT recommended Congress to increase materially the wages of clerks in the War Department. Before his recommendation could be acted on, he saw reasons, in the rapidly changing condition of affairs, to withdraw it. Then the Navy Department reduced wages thirty per cent. in all the yards and arsenals. These are significant facts. But when a mass meeting at Indianapolis refused to pass resolutions against contraction, that was a still more pregnant circumstance. This only shows that the laws controling finance are as absolute as any other laws, and will vindicate themselves no matter who may oppose.

RECONSTRUCTION.

No doubt it is of high concernment to have the Union restored, so that all the States may once again hold their normal relations to each other and to the general government. But it is of yet higher consequence to have the Union so restored as to make sure that all the sacrifices incurred during the war were not in vain. Here all the rebels, and all the men who encouraged them to take up arms, insist not simply that no forfeitures shall be enforced, but that no guarantees shall be exacted for future good conduct. What these factionists want is, that as the rebels failed to accomplish their ends by getting out of the Union, they shall now succeed by staying in. That would be lucky for them; in case the result could be brought about, but would make the martyred patriots turn over in their graves.

Before Mr. LINCOLN was assassinated Mr. JOHNSON avowed his purpose to break with the Republican party. He did not want the Union dissolved; but he wanted just as little that Republican ideas should prevail in the national settlement. Hence, upon his accession to power, after a short period spent in dissimulation, so clumsily over wrought by prodigious threatenings as to excite the fears of all discerning men, he went over to the rebel side; made factious opposition to Congress; and has so far succeed in obtaining followers in the Southern States as to impede reconstruction. Yet this man has the effrontery to declaim because reconstruction progresses so slowly. If he would only give his influence to that end, the whole work could be closed up in ninety days.

SOMEWHAT more than a year ago the Fenians held a National Convention in this city. Mr. George Francis Train came hither with the crowd, greatly insistant on being recognized as a leader. Not being of Irish birth or parentage he was ineligible to membership in the order, but he proposed to compensate for this accidental deficiency by superior zeal. The actual managers of the Convention were intent on making a military movement against the British provinces across our northern border. Mr. Train disdained to deal blows at the extremities of the Empire, but was enthusiastic for a crusade directly against the British domination in Ireland.

Notwithstanding his zeal Mr. Train was ruled out of the Convention. He was denied the privilege of making a speech before it; and then he conceived the idea of creating a diversion in his own favor by an address from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel. In point of numbers the audience was flattering, but it proved anything but docile and tractable. So long as he simply expatiated on his sympathies with Irish men in their efforts to wrest their country from British rule, he was listened to with commendable patience; but as soon as he proceeded to advise what should be done his stormy oratory was silenced by a dissent yet more tumultuary. He was baffled, overwhelmed, and constrained to evacuate.

At last the Fenians gave up the enterprise against Canada, and adopted Mr. Train's scheme for a movement in Ireland. It was natural he should desire to go over and see how it worked. It was just as natural the British authorities should lay hands upon him on his arrival within their borders. Perhaps he was even more eager to be a central figure in a sharp controversy between two great nations than to secure Irish independence. His love of notoriety is certainly his predominant weakness, and he has turned himself into many extraordinary shapes in the bare hope of creating a sensation. His last adventure is likely to fill the measure of his ambition.

IN the State Senate yesterday a bill for the restoration of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was introduced from the Railroad Committee, where it passed by a bare majority of one out of twenty-one votes. We hope the measure may be favorably acted upon in that branch of the Legislature, as, if it can fight its way through there, no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining concurrent action in the House. In the Senate the hard struggle will take place. Its friends, however, feel confident of success, and will exert their best efforts to promote its passage, an event which will prove of incalculable benefit to the western section of the State.

The Railroad Committee also acted on the question of Free Railroads, yesterday, and by a vote of eleven to nine agreed to report a very broad and liberal bill on the subject. This will probably be introduced into the House to-day.

Iron.

DURING the Southern Rebellion the aristocracy of Great Britain were hostile to our national government, and gave aid and comfort to the Confederates. The wrath of our loyalists waxed hot against them. If British citizens who made a public parade of being in the Southern conspiracy, and of furnishing arms and munitions thereto, had ventured into New York or Philadelphia while the struggle lasted, and with the avowed purpose of proceeding to South Carolina, it is more than probable they would have been arrested. At least, we should have said our District Commandants were grossly remiss if such men were not taken into custody.

THE friends of a Free Railroad Law may reasonably anticipate a severe struggle in the State Senate. It seems probable the opposition thereto will mainly, if not exclusively, be developed in that body.

"THE SANCTITY OF THE JUDICIARY,"

and other phrases of similar import, are confessedly rhetorical, but they do not impose on the judgment of men of sense and experience. Notoriously the Courts are just as partizan as the newspapers. Chief Justice Taney, and the Supreme Court of the United States with him, when the Slave Power demanded, did not hesitate to declare that black men had no rights that white men were bound to respect. Judge Gibson, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania with him, made no scruple in affirming that a freeman was not a freeman if his color happened to be black. Instances to like effect can be cited without end. Whenever a political question is up for decision it can almost invariably be told beforehand what the judgment will be, by ascertaining the party affiliations of the Judges. About the only exceptions occur during political reactions, when one or more of the majority Judges, under the influence of panic, go over to the minority, as was the case in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania last year, upon the case involving the rights of blacks to ride in street cars.

—For two days Chicago existed without sensation, but the pause was only the lull before the storm. On Saturday morning a young girl named Louisa Stang deliberately poisoned her father, mother, two sisters and a brother, and then accused her mother of the deed. The girl is not yet sixteen years of age, and complains of having been overworked and cruelly treated by her parents. A little sister of the unfortunate girl saw her put something white into some coffee, and as all who drank the coffee were similarly affected there is but little doubt as to the falsity of her denial. Fortunately the dose was too strong, and although dreadfully prostrated it is thought that none of them will die. The Chicago *Tribune* proudly asserts that Mrs. Grinder is outdone, and we are not unwilling to yield the point to Chicago.

—At a murder trial at Orleans, Ind., last week, a witness confessed to having been hired by a man named Sandors to do the deed, and he had done it. The prisoner who was thus proved innocent was immediately dismissed, but the crowd in the court room became intensely excited, and determined to hang the self confessed murderer. A scene on the wildest excitement then occurred. All of the members of the bar, sheriff, constables, and the officers of the court clustered around the terrified murderer and only at imminent personal risk kept him from the clutches of the mob. Knives, clubs and pistols were out, and only the determined and temperate conduct of the sheriff and his assistants prevented a bloody tragedy. The excitement in Orleans is still very high, and Cuzzinger, the hired assassin, is by no means safe yet.

—A man named Higlin, in Philadelphia, loved a maiden who scorned him. On Monday morning about two o'clock Higlin went to the front door of the maiden's house, and knocking, asked Mary "Will you have me?" Receiving no answer he shot himself with a pistol. On Monday afternoon Mary visited him in the hospital, and told him he was a fool to shoot himself for any girl, and behaved altogether in such a heartless manner that Higlin is going to get well out of pure lack of sympathy.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN has bought a lot of ground in Bellefonte, and will soon commence building a dwelling house on it for his own occupancy. During the winter his family will be located in Philadelphia, he remaining with them about half the time, his business engagements calling him to Bellefonte or elsewhere, the remaining portion. After the turmoil of ten years in public life his present comparative repose must be grateful to his feelings.

—The Philadelphia *North American* has the following humane suggestion: "If anybody wants to know how a horse feels on a bitter morning, when a frozen bit is placed in his mouth, let them first place a piece of frozen iron upon their own tongues. Having done this, let the coachman or driver see that the bit is warmed before being fixed in position. The horse will look, though he cannot say, 'thank you.'"

—We are pleased to learn that at the great Industrial Fair at New Orleans, two Pittsburgh firms carried off all the prizes in the wagon line, Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co. receiving a medal for an elaborately ornate silver mounted dray, and Messrs. Harper & Gutman receiving several medals for various sorts of heavy wagon work.

A Singular Dinner Party.

A writer in *Blackwood* describes a dinner party in Belgrade:

"I mustered enough of the 'mysterious gutturals' to say something civil and complimentary about the place, the dinner and the company, which the prince acknowledged politely, saying, 'I believe you are the first Englishman who has ever set foot here. Your countrymen, I fancy, are too haughty to like to mix with indiscriminate company, and though the rule may be a safe one, they lose something by their reserve. This people will sit about you now in this room comprise every class and condition of life. That large man with the cicatrix on his cheek is Prince Carl Dolgorouki, and the man opposite to him, in green velvet and gold, was his valet once. He is now the Greek Minister of Police. Yonder is a Mexican General, who is now in command of a troop of bashitti in Patras; they are in Russian pay, and are meant for service in Thessaly. He with the spectacles is the correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the tall quaint fellow on his left in Hunyadi, who is under sentence of death in Ausiria; and the dark handsome man, next but one to him, is Serristarchi, a man ruined by high play, and compromised in that affair of Orsini's." 'Who is that noble looking fellow near the stove—he with the white attila over the scarlet jacket?' 'That's the headsman of the Valattica of Montenegro. It's a bold thing for him to sit down in a company, many of whose sons and brothers have fallen under his sword.' 'He is very much done in Europe, and fancies the Queen of Greece is in love with him.' 'And what do they all do here? What's their object in meeting thus?' 'What the Bourse is to the moneyed folks this room is to the secret police of Europe, and those countries which depend for their existence on the Turkish Empire. They play at espionage as men gamble at Homburg; each knows what his neighbor is after, and does his best to outwit him, now by bribing higher, now by sheer knavery, now by something a little more energetic than either,' and he drew his finger significantly across his throat, and smiled as he spoke."

It is well known that, under the influence of the hammer and of constant use, the particles of iron gradually assume, by repeated vibration, a different texture from that they had when the piece was new. The metal becomes crystalline, loses its tenacity, and gets brittle. The sudden breaking of old iron axle-trees on railways is exclusively owing to this cause. Now it would be of the utmost importance to find some means of ascertaining whether or not this alteration in the texture has taken place, but up to this time every attempt in this direction has been a failure. We now learn that the problem has been solved by Mr. Sarboy, an Englishman, who has thought of employing the magnetic needle for this purpose. It appears that when an iron bar is homogeneous, the needle will not be suddenly displaced from its position on being slowly moved to and fro in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of the locality; but if there be in the bar any unsound place, a fault or flaw, the oscillations of the needle will become very intense as it passes over these defective points.

GLEANINGS.

—Iowa has no State debt and has a million of inhabitants.

—An iron foundry is to be established in Shelbyville, Tenn.

—The two Troy co-operative foundries are succeeding.

—The transfer of Maximilian's corpse cost $240,000.

—There is but one white female in the Kentucky penitentiary.

—Henry J. Raymond is to write a history of General Grant.

—The Queen of Greece is fascinating her subjects by economy.

—Great distress prevails among the working classes of Quebec.

—Patti's dower from the Marquis de Caux is to be $200,000.

—Chicago is to have a wigwam for the Republican Convention.

—Houston, Texas is alarmed at the number of fires there recently.

—Colorado wants in, and is trying again to accomplish her purpose.

—The Natchez city authorities retrenched nearly $17,000 last year.

—Fernando Wood is worth $3,000,000 —of course we do not mean morally.

—It is said that Salt Lake City has no rats; we suppose it is too far inland.

—The fastest Train in the world was suddenly arrested in Cork, on Saturday.

—Why are babies like cigar stumps? Because they are thrown away in New York.

—Thirty thousand people are said to have perished of yellow fever in New Orleans.

—The Bishop of London is said to be one hundred years old and to read without glasses.

—The Finnish famine has finished so many Finlanders that the rest talk of emigrating.

—The North Carolina Convention has made it a penal offence to call a colored man a negro.

—$5,000 were collected at Grace Church, Brooklyn, last Sunday night, for the Western Missions.

—Apples are healthy, says an exchange. We are very glad to hear it. How are the little apples?

—John C. Breckenridge has applied personally for a pardon, and will be at home again in the spring.

—The new city hall of Portland, Me., is a magnificent brown stone building, which has cost $300,000.

—Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley and Petroleum V. Nasby are probably the best known men in the country.

—Commodore Nutt is about to marry Minnie Warren. These two nuts are worth a nice plum of $250,000.

—Only 22 persons in St. Thomas and St. Johns voted against transferring themselves to the United States.

—An old lady in Kansas has such a horror of Trichina that she has forbidden her daughter to read Bacon.

—A man was arrested in East St. Louis for setting fire to his own house, on which there was no insurance.

—Eight million guilders is the dot of the Princess of Hanover, who is to marry the Crown Prince of Holland.

—An old and once much respected and prominent citizen of Cincinnati died there on Saturday a drunken vagrant.

—Secretary Seward said that he had half a mind to have Charles Dickens arrested in retaliation for the Train affair.

—The remnant of the Cherokees in South Carolina, some 1,000 in number, are getting ready to move to the Indian territory.

—The Duke of Newcastle thinks it is a sad thing that the Prince of Wales was not drowned on his way home from America.

—Work has been resumed in the Mott Iron Works, Morrisania, New York; one hundred and eighty-five men are employed.

—The library of John C. Calhoun is soon to be sold at auction in South Carolina, its late owner, Andrew P. Calhoun, being now dead.

—The East Tennessee marble quarries are again to be worked, and the beautiful Tennessee marble will again be an attainable luxury.

—An exchange tells young ladies who want to get married not to take their mothers with them to carry the bundles when they go shopping.

—They do queer things in Cheyenne. A man was arrested there for roasting his step-children, although he did not eat them when well done.

—The Savannah (Ga.) National Bank declared a dividend, on the 8th inst., of thirty-seven and a half per cent. An excellent six months work.

—A grocer in Vicksburgh says he gets rid of his rotten eggs by leaving them in a barrel, in front of his shop all night; somebody always steals them.

—Aquaria are the latest sweet things in the ear ring line. They are made of rock crystle filled with real live water animals on a small scale.

—The people of St. Thomas are in doubt as to whom they belong, but it always was a characteristic of that Apostle to be in that condition.

—The King of Prussia mourns the death of his black charger. There are plenty of black chargers in Pittsburgh, among the consorial professors.

—Extra bolts and fastenings in large numbers have been put up at Windsor Castle. The New York *Mail* say that if you ask why? The answer is Pat.

—State dinners in Vienna must be a little borous. A recent one lasted twelve hours, and consisted of twenty-nine courses and fifty different sorts of wine.

—The Pope wants females to come ottener to church, and to wear long dresses. He also says that when they do come to church they should wear veils which must not be worn as ornaments.

—Two men were attacked by a wild cat in Wisconsin, last week, and were so desperately beset that nothing but an opportune axe saved them from the beast's claws, which were anything rather than saving clause.

—The Cincinnati Rink has proved a decided success. One of the papers thinks that a remarkable increase in the number of applications for marriage licenses is observable since the Rink became popular.

—A Mrs. Fredericks, residing in Baltimore, dropped a lighted coal-oil lamp on the floor on Saturday night, thus setting fire to herself and burning herself to a crisp. She leaves a husband and four small children.

—As the body of a gentleman in Kansas was recently being lowered into the grave the coffin, which was of cotton wood, fell to pieces, and the corpse sprawled into the grave amid the shrieks of the horrified relatives.

—The new rector of Grace Church, New York, is a son of the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania. We heartily hope that his rectory and $10,000 salary may prove beneficial to him, and that he may live long to enjoy them.

—On Saturday night the three story frame hotel at Pittsfield, Warren county, Pa., was burned to the ground; the fire was first discovered at about one o'clock and the boarders escaped with their night dresses only; the loss was some $5,000.

—A philosopher thinks the best way for water drinkers to make their beverage popular is to get up an impression that it is sinful to drink it. An immense amount of pleasure would thus be given to a large class of people who only drink whisky, rum, gin, etc., now because it is not proper to do so.

The Parkersburg Murder—Confession of the Culprit.

The Parkersburg *Times* says the trial of Joseph Eisele *alias* Joseph Schafer, charged with the murder of Lilienthal and Tautor, and with attempting to kill John White, was had before a special term of the Circuit Court of Wood county, Va., Monday. The Grand Jury in the morning found true bills on all the charges. The Court rose again at two o'clock and the greatest excitement. Crowds of people thronged the court yard, and as the prisoner was conducted to Court some cried hang him! hang him!

Eisele made the following confession, which was read by an interpreter:

I wish this may be read to the people at my next trial. I, the undersigned, confess from my own free will that I am the murderer of Aloys Ulrich, Joseph Lilienthal and Randolph Tautor, and that I intended also to kill the fourth man, if Almighty God had not prevented it, for which I thank him on my knees day and night. I want no witnesses and no defense, and cannot really give any reason for my misdeeds, except that the evil spirit led me into temptation, and could not resist it. I am willing to sacrifice my blood and life for my crimes, and hope that Almighty God will forgive me, and after death receive me into his kingdom. I therefore beg the people present their forgiveness. I have no enmity towards any one in this world, and acknowledge that I deserve all that may befall me and am ready to bear it all with patience. I especially beg my German countrymen for their forgiveness for the great disgrace I have brought upon them, and hope every one will forgive me. I also beg the American people not to think ill of the Germans, who are not to be held responsible because one of their countrymen is a wicked man.

I beg also that no disgrace may attach to my wife, who is free from blame, as I always arranged matters so that she would not have any suspicion. I also pray that those whom I owe may not think that they will be defrauded. I am anxious to give each man his own as near as possible. I have made my last will and testament, which will be opened after my death, and hope I shall be able to realize enough to refund his own to every man. I have also written down my life, which is an example to every one who may read it, and all can see what follows when a man omits his prayers and disregards religion.

JOSEPH EISELE.

After the reading of this confession, the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Education in Holland

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A Dutch correspondent furnishes us with an account of public education adopted in Holland. It is based on an act passed in July, 1857. The first article of that law declares that primary education shall include reading, writing, arithmetic, the principles of syntax, the Dutch language, history, geography and singing. The primary schools are divided into two classes, public and private. The former are established by the communes, the provinces, or the state, either jointly or separately, for the poorer schools; private adventures which may be subsidized only when such conditions as may be deemed necessary by the authorities, complied with. The subsidized private schools are, like the public schools, open to children are every sect, an amendment to establish separate schools for Catholics having been rejected by a majority of fifty-one to six votes, when the bill was before the second Chamber.

"The education is given by male and female teachers, who must have obtained a certificate of capacity and morality. Non-certificated teachers discovered in subsidized schools are liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment. It is directed that the number of schools to be established in each district shall be in proportion to the extent of the population. And, again, the teaching of graduates is according to the number of pupils. One teacher is deemed sufficient when there are not more than seventy pupils at a school; when there are more than seventy and under one hundred and pupils a subaltern, or sort of pupil teacher, is allowed; and when the school can reckon one hundred pupils it is entitled to an assistant, and so on. There are no religious distinctions are recognized in any of the subsidized schools, whether public or private. The teachers are bound to abstain from introducing matters of religious controversy into the course of instruction, and to avoid offending the susceptibilities of any sect. Religious instruction is left to the churches; but the schools may be used for this purpose when the ordinary school hours are over. No teacher is allowed to undertake any other duties without special permission from the authorities, and both the teachers and their families are prohibited from engaging in any branch of trade. A teacher has a right to pension after forty years' service, and when he has attained the age of sixty-five.

"Each district has to pay the cost of its schools, and when not of the local funds, but a contribution may be required from the scholars, with the exception of the poorest class, who cannot afford to pay. Twice in the year the authorities are required to do all they can to secure the attendance of the children of the poor. District commissioners and inspectors are appointed, and assisted by the Home Minister, who is responsible for the general management of the schools. Strong objections have been raised to this system by the ultra-Protestant party."

Explorations in Greenland.

We have in a previous number of the *Ledger* adverted to the explorations in Greenland, contemplated during the past summer by Mr. Edward Whymper, a celebrated Alpine traveler, and a prominent member of the Alpine Club. We regret to learn by a letter just published, that he has been entirely disappointed in his expectations of penetrating the vast and mysterious interior of Greenland, leaving us as much in the dark as ever concerning it. Whether this interior be really in places at least a green land, abounding in valleys and inlets, and affording pasturage to immense herds of reindeer, as has been suggested, or whether its ice and snow increase in the glit and depth and ruggedness towards its central portions, cannot yet be known, and perhaps never may be.

The cause of Mr. Whymper's failure was the prevalence of an epidemic in the vicinity of his starting point, which carried off a large per centage of the able-bodied natives, leaving not enough to procure the necessary amount of seal meat for the subsistence of himself and others. Under these circumstances, it was a long time before Mr. Whymper could obtain the assistance required for his start. More than a month of precious time was lost, and when he was ready to set out, the snow that had at first covered over the country with a smooth, firm coating, had broken and softened. The journey, had entirely disappeared, leaving hard, rugged and ribbed ice holding small lakes, and with running streamlets on the surface. Very little of what was accomplished, when it became necessary, in consequence of the overturn and threatened destruction of the sledges, the local folk and himself, to abandon the enterprise. Mr. Whymper closes his letter with a well merited tribute of acknowledgment to the

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

MANY OF THE WHITE MEN at the South who lately engaged in an attempt to take themselves and their States out of the Union, and failed therein, are now seriously thinking of asking Congress to expatriate the black people. In former years these whites maintained most stoutly that black people were absolutely indispensable in the Southern States; that white people were naturally incapacitated for labor in those regions; and, consequently, complete depopulation must ensue but for the presence of the blacks. As a matter of fact the blacks did about all the work that was done, and the whites pocketed nearly all the gains. We see, however, a hopeful sign in the desire to have the blacks sent off. It implies that the whites have discovered the fallacy of supposing there are climatic hindrances to their working, and are inclined to try their hands at it. That is exactly what is needed to restore the Southern States to prosperity, and the whites cannot too soon carry the hopeful intention into effect. That is within their own competency. The removal of the blacks is another matter. As they are now freemen their consent will have to be asked, unless the Southern people are prepared to recognize in Congress a lawful authority more arbitrary than has ever been claimed by the most advanced radicals. When your conservatives want a particular thing done they can find a warrant for it in the Constitution, without the slightest difficulty.

BORDERING ON THE ALLEGHENY RIVER, in Pennsylvania, especially on the higher section, are large masses of hemlock timber. Latterly the attention of tanners has been turned to this district, and in particular tanners hitherto located in the State of New York, and whose supplies of bark are exhausted, or soon will be. Several of these tanners have already taken up large tracts of land. A few of them have already erected tanneries, and others will soon do so. Several enterprises of this description have been started as high up as in Warren county, and with good prospects, all things considered. Of course, tanning is beset with the same uncertainty as other departments of industry, arising out of the financial situation of the country; but this will be only temporary. The hemlock forests of the Allegheny valley will soon experience a general invasion, and will yield abundant rewards to the enterprise that shall utilize them.

REV. JNO. MOORE, editor of the *American Guardian*, an excellent family paper published in Philadelphia, has been in our city for several days with a view to promote the circulation of his paper. We learn he is to preach on to-morrow morning in the First Methodist Church, Rev. A. Clark, pastor, and in the evening at the Second Presbyterian (Dr. Howard's) church, on Penn street.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Late Arizona advices say: General Palmer, Southern Pacific Railroad Surveyor, expresses the opinion that the road will be built to the Gila Rio Grande. He reports that the parties surveying the Geta route may change the route to the thirty-second parallel, but he thought it doubtful. General Palmer had a corps of surveyors on the line from Technicopeo to San Francisco, and sent back a party of engineers from Colorado river to correct the survey from the Rio Grande parallel to the Gila route. It is the intention of General Palmer to proceed immediately to Washington via San Francisco, to make his report in time to secure some Congressional assistance.

—The Senate of the New York Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution that our Government, recognizing no distinction between native and adopted citizens, should demand of all nations the immediate release of citizens of that allegiance in military service, or for pretended political offences not committed on their soil, and that it is the duty of the Government to employ, if necessary, all the power of the nation.

—The latest advices from Alaska to December twenty-eighth, mention no suffering among the troops. On the contrary they represent all well. The Congressional resolution of inquiry reporting the troops in want of accommodations, provisions and suffering extreme cold weather, creates surprise in California.

—Twenty persons, residents of Clarksville, New York, for some months past, have been purloining to the extent of fifty tons a month from trains on the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad, enroute for New York. The offenders were arrested yesterday.

—The Masonic Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was consecrated on Thursday night, and the officers installed. There was a large gathering of the fraternity, and nearly all the lodges in the jurisdiction were represented. Mr. B. Lester Peters is Grand Master.

—The twenty-first annual Convention of the Northern and Southern charges of the Theta Delta Chi organized at New York yesterday. Delegates were present from various Universities, and a large attendance is expected. The affairs of the fraternity are in a satisfactory condition.

—The State Constabulary bill came up in the Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday, and was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of twenty-one yeas to eighteen nays. A motion to reconsider was made the order for Friday.

—An action brought on Santiago de Cuba against a lady, who was the author of an article on the new system of taxation, resulted in her being fined three hundred dollars, and barely escaped from imprisonment.

—Perrin's paper mill, at Marshall, Michigan, was burned Thursday night. Loss: $27,000; insured in the Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $2,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $2,500; Lumberman, of Chicago, $2,000; City Fire, of Hartford, $2,000.

—The interior of a house in Delaven street, at Rochester, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday morning. Three occupants were seriously, perhaps fatally, burned and two more injured by jumping from an upper window.

—The Board of trade of Sandusky, O., held a meeting yesterday, and appointed five delegates to attend the Commercial Convention to be held at Baston on February 6th.

—An allegorical picture of Alaska Territory, by Leutze, has been presented to Secretary Seward by a number of prominent New Yorkers.

—A public dinner was tendered Wm. Cullen Bryant, at New York, in consideration of his persistent advocacy of free trade.

—The steamer Moro Castle was seized at New York, yesterday, for a violation of the passenger act.

—Advices from St. Domingo state that the city of Azua had been captured by the revolutionists after a bloody battle, the revolutionists after a bloody battle, the revolutionists after a bloody battle,

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DEMOCRATIC RALLYING CRIES.

Upon the eve of all our Presidential campaigns the catchwords of party spring up, spontaneously, and are adopted by the masses because they express, in few words, the current sentiment of the party adopting them.

The recent debate at Harrisburg, on the resolutions endorsing Secretary STANTON's restoration, has given birth to two curt phrases which express most happily the prevailing sentiment of the Democratic party.

These phrases are "The gallant Lee!" and "Grant and his hordes!" For the first of these happy phrases we are indebted to Mr. Playford, of our neighboring county of Fayette; and for the other to some other gentleman on that side of the House, equally happy in adapting his words to his ideas.

How neatly and fully these two phrases convey the Democratic idea of the two forces that struggled together for the mastery during the rebellion! "The gallant LEE!" and his equally gallant hosts! On the side of the Rebels a noble, brave, manly, gallant leader, leading his patriotic hosts to repel the invader and defend the soil of his loved Virginia from the desecration and pollution of a ruthless foe; but on the other side how different the picture in Democratic eyes! Instead of "the gallant LEE," the heroic, noble defender of his native State, behold the plebeian "GRANT and his *hordes!*" How fit a word, in such a place, is "hordes." "Hordes" of barbarians! "Hordes" of Northern loafers and mudsills; "hordes" of snivelling and drivelling Yankees; "hordes" of ignorant and brutal Dutch; "hordes" of "greasy mechanics" and hawbucks—all swarming over the border to descrate the homes of Southern gentlemen, like an irruption of Goths and Vandals into the domains of civilized and cultivated Rome!

This was the spirit shown by the Democracy all through the rebellion, and it developes all the more actively, now, as the hopes of victory appear to grow brighter to those who entertain it. The sympathies of the Democracy, while the war lasted, were unmistakably on the side of "the gallant Lee," although prudence prompted the leaders to smother the manifestation of it as much as possible; and now, as they begin to feel safer in the expression of their long pent-up feelings, their admiration of the heroic conduct of the Rebels centres around "the gallant Lee," and their hatred and contempt of those who strove to maintain the integrity and authority of the nation is concentrated in the phrase, "GRANT and his *hordes!*" To-day, as in the dark days from 1861 to 1865, the democratic party is on the side of the Rebels and against the cause and the interests of the country.

But, as in the Rebellion, so in the coming Presidential struggle. "GRANT and his hordes" of northern barbarians will be too much for "the gallant Lee" and the aristocratic greybacks. Let the boys in blue take notice that they are as much hated by the Democracy as ever; and that the victories achieved at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Richmond will have to be repeated in 1868, until "the gallant Lee" again capitulates and his democratic confederates are forced once more into retirement.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The "Workingmen," known politically as such, voted at the recent elections in Pittsburgh and Allegheny with the Democrats, and have, in various other ways, shown a strong disposition to throw in their lot with that party.

And yet, on the very first opportunity, the Democrats repay this co-operation by voting *against* the Workingmen, on their test measure—the Eight Hour Law. When the bill came up in the House of Representatives, at Washington, to make eight hours a day's work in all national workshops, navy yards, &c., nearly every Republican voted for it, whilst nearly every *Democrat voted against it!*

Comment on such a fact as this is superfluous. If the "workingmen" cannot properly understand and interpret it, without argument, no amount of words can convince them. They must be wilfully blind if they do not see that the party which stands by the aristocracy of the south and is the inveterate foe of free labor in that region, cannot be the true friend of the workingman anywhere.

A party that has been as long out of power as the democratic party has been is naturally ready to make any promise asked of it to obtain votes. It has deceived the workingmen with those promises, just as it has deceived all others who have trusted in it, except its natural allies, the Southern rebels; but it will invariably vote, by its representatives, when brought to the test, in harmony with the wishes of the Southern aristocracy, which despises labor of whatever grade, and without regard to place, race or color.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* has succeeded in worming himself into the good graces of President Johnson, so far as to draw out an opinion on the situation of affairs. The President pretends to imagine that he is a much abused individual. He speaks threatingly, and seems to anticipate trouble even so far as revolution, and in that event throws himself on the army and the people, especially the young men. It may be that Mr. Johnson is in earnest, for it certainly appears that he has labored since his accession to the office of Chief Executive to bring about a revolution. His stubborn, unreasonable policy has contributed largely to the trouble and bad feeling which now exists between himself and Congress, and instead of the latter body he alone should share the responsibilities of contingencies.

GRANT CLUBS are not so numerous in this county as they should be. We do not know why the old banner district has been so slow to follow in the wake and organize under the banner of the distinguished hero and soldier. We believe the Second ward organization is the only one yet formed in this neighborhood. Beyond any doubt the gallant Grant will lead the Republican hosts to victory in the forthcoming canvass, and we urge our friends in every district to at once organize clubs to do political service in his behalf.

THAT GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is destined to make a noise in the world there can be no doubt, for he has a peculiar and happy knack of rising to the surface on all occasions. His arrest as a Fenian by the British Government was part of a clever programme laid out by himself, and all the inconveniences to which he shall be subjected, will, in his estimation at least, be amply made up by the notoriety he will for a few weeks enjoy.

ALLEGIANCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Allegiance is defined by COKE to be the highest and greatest obligation of duty and obedience that can be. In monarchies this is due to the person of the sovereign; in republics to the nation or the laws. Allegiance is natural or acquired; permanent or temporary; express or implied. Natural allegiance arises from birth in a particular realm or nation, under circumstances involving subjection or citizenship. Acquired allegiance proceeds from naturalization, according to prescribed forms. Express allegiance exists when the obligation is recognized by any formality, as the taking of an oath; implied allegiance grows out of the fact of birth or residence within a particular jurisdiction. Permanent allegiance is due from subjects or citizens, whether native or naturalized. Temporary allegiance is due from aliens domiciled in a country; that is, they are under obligations to obey the laws. In England, and many other countries, an alien domiciled therein is held to be under so broad obligations of obedience as to be liable to prosecution for treason, the same as a subject.

We have said that the relation of a subject to his liege and of a citizen to his country, is permanent. This is stating the case very broadly; but we do not recall a single government in which a subject or citizen is allowed to divest himself of allegiance at pleasure, or by any process whatever. Many citizens of the United States recently, and in the most solemn manner, forswore allegiance thereto, and with equal solemnity transferred their allegiance to another and a hostile power. The government of the United States did not recognize this repudiation of citizenship for so much as an instant. Nor would the case have been changed had the men engaged in the revolt put themselves under the protection of the British crown and sworn allegiance thereto.

From 1789 to 1812 the people of the United States were seriously vexed at the course taken by the British government in claiming the services of its natural-born subjects, who had migrated hither, and expecting to remain so long as they lived, had taken the oath of allegiance. Wherever press-gangs could reach them they were seized, and carried on board of British men-of-war, and compelled to serve. Nor were these press-gangs at all particular in seizing only native-born Britons. Hundreds of men, born in this country, were subjected to the same violence. One such, who is now living, and whom we have known for many years, was taken out of an American ship near Gibraltar, and compelled to serve against his own country, as a cannoneer, from 1812 to 1815.

These proceedings brought under discussion both the right of impressment and the right of search. Our government felt its obligation to defend equally the persons and immunities of all its citizens. England sorely needed seamen; was powerful and arrogant; refused to make any concessions, and held steadily on in the way she had chosen. From these and other causes of embroilment came the war that opened in 1812 and closed in 1815. The inviolability of the flag and the security of every American citizen, native or naturalized, were among the most potent rallying cries, throughout this country, during that contest.

It was naturally expected that when the war closed care would be taken so to adjust the two points of difference above specified as to avoid reasonable probability of trouble about either of them in future. Nothing of the sort happened. Whoever reads the treaty by which the war was terminated, will find not a word therein touching either of these grave matters. If surprise leads the reader to seek further, he will find that the Commissioners of the United States at Ghent were pointedly instructed by our government not to say one word concerning impressment or search; and that, accordingly, not one word was said by them on either of those topics.

Our government, at that time, was in the hands neither of fools nor cowards, but of statesmen, who comprehended that both of these subjects were environed by insurmountable difficulties. They were not willing to concede that a citizen of the United States, at pleasure, could divest himself of all or any of his obligations to the laws by foreswearing allegiance; and they comprehended that neither Great Britain nor any other power would go further in that direction than they were ready to go themselves.

During the pro-slavery domination in this country our government found it convenient to practice what it had preached touching the Right of Search. By treaty with England we were under obligations to maintain, jointly with Great Britain, cruisers on the African coast, to aid in breaking up the Slave Trade. As the Democratic leaders thought it impolitic to repudiate the treaty, they rendered it of more effect by allowing all vessels engaged in the Slave Trade to escape by hoisting the Spanish or any other neutral flag. It was a convenient dodge, and such naval officers as did not resort to it found themselves instantly in disgrace at the Navy Department. But we more than suspect that any commander who should have allowed a Confederate privateer to get off, during the rebellion, by showing English or other neutral colors, would have found the wrath of both our government and people hot against him. This illustrates, that while search is belligerent, it is none the less a right, all nations will exercise in cases of necessity, subject to whatever responsibilities may ensue.

The Constitution makes but one distinction between native and naturalized citizens. Only a native citizen can fill the office of President. In all other particulars the two classes of citizens are on a perfect equality. Whatever duty the one class owes the government, the other class owes likewise; and whatever sort or measure of protection the government is bound to extend to the one class, it is bound to extend to the other likewise.

If a native born American citizen should be captured by the French government, behind a Paris barricade, during a rebellion, what claims would he have on the government of the United States? Evidently, all the government would or could legitimately do, would be to see that a fair trial was accorded him. This country being at peace with France, he would be held under obligations to respect those relations of amity. If he saw proper not to do so, he would be adjudged as running his own chances. No substantial reasons can be assigned why American citizens, levying war against any European power, should come under a different rule.

When a man naturalized here, retains sympathies so powerful with the land of his nativity, that he freely goes forth and engages in an attempt to revolutionize the Government existing there, he ought to understand that he engages in an enterprise of peculiar peril; that if made a prisoner of war, he may be held as a citizen, and be dealt with accordingly; or, if not held as a citizen, he will be held as a denizen, who is under obligations to respect the laws of the country so long as he stays in it.

No judgment that may be formed of the grievances such intervention was designed to remedy, is of validity here. A Government has always the right of self protection, and will exercise it according to the degree of power it may possess. It will not exercise this right any the less certainly or savagely, because its assailants seek to shelter themselves from responsibility by naturalization elsewhere.

There is another point on which European governments could relax the rule hitherto obtaining without detriment, and to manifest advantage. A large part of the citizens of the United States were born in Europe; have friends there whom they desire to visit; and have business relations there which call them thither. It has happened that naturalized citizens, upon going back to their native lands, for there or other lawful purposes, have been held to perform military or other service or what not. European governments would encounter no practical disadvantages by loosening their practice on this head; and it is well for our government to press the matter on their attention.

Considering that the rule of law as held in our own Courts does not differ on the subject of expatriation from that which obtains throughout Europe, it will certainly be well for our people first to make the change at home they are demanding abroad—otherwise they will fall under condemnation for insufferable impertinence. Such change our government will be as slow to make as the government of any other nation on the globe.

THE DARK AGES.

Fifty years ago it was still the fashion to speak of what are popularly called the "Dark Ages," as ages of peculiar moral and mental darkness. In vain was it to call attention to the architectural wonders which grew up all over Europe during that protracted period, and which even yet astonish all who look upon them; to those marvels in painting and sculpture which yet remain unrivalled as models of taste and beauty; to those hospitals in which the inmrm, sick and maimed were cared for and solaced; to those seminaries of learning which then took root and flourished; and to those grand poems which are quite unmatched by any similar performances during the last two centuries. Ages that produced ANGELO, RAPHAEL, CELLINI, MACHIAVILLI, CAMOENS, CERVANTES, TASSO, BOCCACIO, and a host of kindred spirits, could not have been barbarous. They may have been bigoted and superstitious, in the estimation of modern critics, just as the present age will be so regarded by historians and reviewers who shall come five hundred years later. Bigotries and superstitions are not phantoms or trifles to those who cherish them, but solemn verities; so that each individual and each generation passes on in ignorance of their deficiencies in these particulars. They look back upon bigotries that have died out; upon superstitions that have faded away; and are filled with surprise that men of sense should have fallen victims to such puerile infatuations. Every age is so judged by ages following; and there is no more certain indication than is herein afforded of the general and steady progress of mankind.

Mr. HALLEM opened his History of the Middle Ages with the profound remark that these ages were called dark not because they really were so, but because we were in the dark concerning them. Those fierce controversies commenced by ERASMUS, LUTHER, CALVIN, KNOX, and their associates, continued, under vastly different phases, by VOLTAIRE, ROSSEAU, BOLINBROKE, HOBBES, SHAFTESBERRY, and brought to a terrific catastrophe by DANTON, MURAT and ROBESPIERRE, were not favorable to the formation of dispassionate judgments upon the men or topics involved.

Mr. MACAULEY, in his introduction to his History of England, advanced a step farther than Mr. HALLEM, declaring that it was difficult to decide to which the English people owe most, to the Catholic Church or to the Reformation. His argument to sustain this position of uncertainty is, that the first band of monks that passed over from the continent to the island, and settled in Canterbury, found the people sunk in barbarism, and by slow degrees raised them and their posterity to that high degree of civilization and enlightenment to which they had attained when the Reformation broke upon them; and that the improvement before the Reformation was so nearly equal to that which followed after, as to leave the balance in the nicest uncertainty.

This candor of magnanimity was matched by M. MICHELET, in his Preface to the Life of LUTHER, in which the Catholic historian of France does not hesitate to declare the German Reformer "The Liberator of Modern Thought."

It is not our purpose here to maintain against the authority of Mr. GIBBON that after the decline of the classic eras in Greece and Rome, and following the introduction of Christianity, there was a decay of learning, either partial, as limited to special classes or countries, or general, as extending with considerable uniformity throughout the Roman Empire. The impression is doubtless gaining strength among men of letters, that after all the animadvertions to which he has been subjected, he is incomparably the most superb delineator who has yet appeared of the decay of the religion of classic antiquity and the rise of Christianity upon the ruins thereof. Amid the turnings and overturnings of those times, when the memorials of learning—the garnered wisdom of the ages—were only preserved in manuscripts—it was inevitable that great fluctuations should occur in the stream of knowledge. At one epoch it passed almost entirely away from Christians, and was fed and enjoyed with almost rigid exclusiveness by the Jews. The professors of learning in most of the public institutions and in the houses of the nobility, were of this peculiar race. At another epoch the nectarean cup passed absolutely into the hands of the Arabs. CONDE relates how, all through Spain, the Moors were equally devoted to learning as to chivalry; and there are multiplied authorities showing the existence of the same condition of facts elsewhere. Indeed, if the Mahometans came near sweeping Christianity out of Europe, and would have succeeded but for the gallant resistance of Poland, to them belongs the credit of keeping, at one period, the lamp of Knowledge from giving out on that continent, and of preserving the learning of the ancient world for the benefit of the modern. We may further remark that Dr. DOLLINGER, an eminent Catholic scholar of Berlin, has recently published some volumes of profound studies on the original relations of Hathendom and Jewdom to Christianity, which go far towards confirming the conclusions of Mr. GIBBON, and which are now exciting unqualified commendation from the ablest of the Protestant Reviews.

The December number of the *National Quarterly Review*, published in Boston, has an excellent article on "Medieval German Literature," which opens with these words:

"The darkness, which for so many centuries rested upon the achievements in the fields of literature and general culture has at last been sufficiently dissipated to do away forever with the conceit which regarded that period as one of saddest ignorance and barbarism, from whom our wonderful era has sprung as by a miracle. The only question now is, whether our literature and culture are so far in advance of that era of darkness and superstition? It is not the gothic architectures alone, any longer, which forms upon all three middle ages with its proud heaven-ascending spires, but likewise a gothic philosophy and a gothic poetry of equal grandeur and daring. In Erdmann's recent History of Philosophy, the philosophers of those times have assigned to them considerable the space devoted to the philosophy of the bright classic age, and popular editions of the German poets of the middle ages are beginning to find as rapid a sale in Germany as those of the poets of Greece and Rome."

It is doubtless true, whatever boasts may be made in behalf of the moderns, and whatever exultation may be indulged over the accomplishments of SPINOZA and HUME, KANT and HAMILTON, COMTE and MILL, in discussing the freedom of the will, the relation between mind and matter, the dependence of cause and effect, the immortality of the soul, the nature of Deity, the inductive or deductive methods of investigation, and many other philosophical subtleties, that all these points were debated centuries before with equal earnestness and ingenuity. Nay, thousands of years ago, the Hindoos had advanced as far in these mental intricacies as the most advanced thinker of the present era; and this not in the sense of COLERIDGE when he sneeringly said that "metaphysics is the science the evil spirits in hell delight to discuss;" nor in the sense signified by BYRON, when he cast the taunt, after COLERIDGE had issued "The Friend," in which he diluted German philosophy down to English tastes, "Coleridge has taken to explaining metaphysics to the nation. I wish he would explain his explanation;" but in the sense of as keen and searching investigations as those subjects, from their very nature, are susceptible of.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his lecture on "The Lost Arts," made several significant suggestions to the effect that "modern inventions" have comparatively little in them that is new; that they consist in fresh applications of principles known and used when the world was comparatively young.

The same fact is apparent in the Department of morals. Doubtless, the world, bad as it is to-day, is better than at any former period—thanks to the vitalising and vivifying power of Christianity. But whoever goes back two thousand years to the Talmud will find most of the moral principles of the gospels embodied there. Even the Aztecs, when Mexico was first explored, possessed ethical maxims fitted to adorn a Christian pulpit. Confucius proclaimed the Golden Rule. Persians and Arabs have a proverbial literature of high excellence.

The exhumation of medieval German literature will tend powerfully to abate modern arrogance, and to induce juster conceptions of the men of the past.

WAGES OF LABOR.

A man officially connected with a prominent benevolent institution, in one of the chief eastern cities, started recently on his annual round to solicit contributions from merchants who, year after year, had gladly been patrons thereof. The first counting room he entered, the merchant said to him, "You must not ask me for one dollar this year. My stock of goods, as it stands, cost three millions of dollars. At market rates it will not sell for two millions." The solicitor saw there was no more to be said to that merchant, and he went elsewhere; but wherever he went he was encountered by like statements, attesting the heavy decline in prices of most commodities, and the consequent losses suffered by holders. These complaints were not simulated, but real. Prices have gone off, and there is no prospect that they will go back, for many years, if ever, to the high point attained during the rebellion.

Yet there are plenty of demagogues and scoundrels who insist that manufacturers could well keep up the wages of employes but for their disposition to grasp and oppress. They talk volubly about the unprecedented and enormous profits made by proprietors; tell how rich they have become; and how easily they can pay any scale of wages demanded, if they had a mind to. We suppose a good many manufacturers are rich, and that they mean to keep what they have made as well as they can. They will show themselves to be fools if they do not. We suppose, moreover, that artisans, mechanics and laborers laid up handsome sums during the prevalence of high wages. If they did not, the blame rests with their improvidence and want of forethought.

By a law stronger than any resolution of a Manufacturers' Association—than any rule of a Trade Union—wages must and will, in the long run, bear a definite proportion to the rate at which the particular products thereof sell in open market. Combinations, by proprietors or workmen, may temporarily control the current of business, but these interpositions act only as casual impediments thrown across a river. The waters will make their way to the level of the ocean, and in spite of all hindrances prices will gravitate to the level of the normal market. Hence, it may be doubted whether combination to keep up prices either of wages or of goods have, on the large scale, advanced the interests of producing classes. For brief periods prices may be artificially forced up, but movements in that direction always result ultimately in re-actions, by which purchasers obtain compensation for the extortions practiced upon them.

This principle has received an admirable illustration in the anthracite coal trade. During the war the miners entered into a most efficient combination for their own advantage; which, as a matter of course, rigorously excluded the helpers by them employed. The miners made, through a considerable period, as high as eight or ten dollars a day, working not to exceed six hours. Coal went up in market to fabulous prices, to the sore dismay of hundreds of thousands of families living on salaries or other fixed incomes, of widows struggling with the needle or the washboard to keep the wolf of famine from the door. The proprietors of collieries made great gains as well. All concerned in the traffic grew rich, no matter how many shivered with cold. This could not last. The law of which we have spoken could not be defied. Coal went down with a run, and all the past year it was sold at lower rates than ever before. Still, the wages of miners kept up tolerably strong. The principal loss fell upon the proprietors. Whatever incorporated companies paid them, not out of current earnings, but out of surplus, the hoardings of flush years. But surpluses do not last forever, and when expanded, stockholders become restive and wages are cut down. This is happening sharply. A few days ago, we chronicled the fact that a number of the leading anthracite companies had reduced wages largely. We venture to predict that this is not the utmost state which the reduction will reach before the new year shall go out. The opportunity of the consumers of coal has come, and they will enjoy it.

The same law is operating in all other departments of industry, and will continue to operate, whoever may oppose. With hundreds of thousands of workmen released from service in the army and navy, and with gold down from 2.80 to 1.33, it is simply absurd to imagine the compensation of labor can be kept up to the former standard. As well might an attempt be made to suspend the law of gravitation.

Men who are dependent on the sale of their labor for the maintenance of families will do wisely to consider this matter calmly. Time, to them, is emphatically money. Many of them have no savings laid by, and are sorely pressed. Circumstances have fallen under our limited observation of so touching a nature as to make the strongest possible appeal to human sensibilities. There is suffering—in some instances, deep suffering—in families out of employment. Standing out and refusing to work for such wages as can be obtained—as are ratable to what the product of the labor will sell for—only aggravates the misery. The winter is not half gone. Dreary weeks intervene between now and the return of spring. Business has fallen upon a transitionary epoch, and whoever may essay to hinder must go through the foreordained ordeal. We called the attention of proprietors to this fact, months ago, and urged them, as the least of evils, to decide upon an immediate march to specie payments; but we seemed to most of them as those who mocked. They thought they could so bridge the vast chasm with cobwebs, as to run the whole train of commercial affairs across. Surely, by this time they must have discovered their mistake. We now say to laboring men, by all means, work—for the best wages—but certainly work. It would doubtless be comfortable for you to buy cottons, woolens, and other articles you need, at as low prices as you paid before the war, on the specie basis, and to sell labor at the same rates you did when gold was at 2.80; but that is an arrangement you cannot make. Discretion always bows before the invincible.

BEFORE THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION all classes of society were convulsed, the throes of a world were felt in all portions of the earth, petty uprisings took place in various countries of Europe, and the people groaned under the tyranous pressure of the aristocracy and their rulers. America wrenched and twisted at the bonds under which she chafed until she succeeded in breaking them and melting down the pieces. Prussia, through the energies of one great man, enlarged her possessions and humbled Austria. France was oppressed by her sovereign, her press was in chains, and her people cried out for bread, and against the favorite ministere of her King until those ministers were dismissed. Marie Antoinette was gay and thoughtless, extravagant and devoted to astonishing fashions; the Court but especially the Princesse de Lambelle were disliked and lampooned; by many this was supposed to be the culminating point of the storm, while it was the mere muttering of the wind before the great tornado which swept over the world shortly afterwards.

History repeats itself! At present we have the same premonitions of storm and disaster, of revolution and change, which preceeded the great tragic finale of the last century. The working people of the world are turbulent and, in some places, vicious. The mechanics of England cry aloud for reform, and the people of Ireland seek liberty. America has just emerged from a war which has burst the bonds of more people than composed the whole population of the continent at the time of the first revolution. Prussia has once more, under the leadership of a great man, extended her boundaries and degraded Austria, and France is in a measure the France of the eighteenth century over again. Her press is shackled; her sovereign upheld merely by favor; her people are fierce for food and wood, and Napoleon's favorite, Baron Haussmann, has been forced to resign. Eugenie leads the frivolous pleasures and fashions of the world, and spends the millions of the nation. Prince Napoleon's position is not unsimilar to that formerly assumed by the Duke of Orleans. The dauphin is repeated in the Prince Imperial. The Duchess de Mochy and the Princess de Metternich are as odious to the people as were the Lamballe and the whole Bourbon Court.

These comparisons are significant and momentous, and the rumors of riot, disaffection and sedition in the old world have been loud enough to reach the new; we have heard them; we almost fear we know their import, and we await with bated breath the coming of the events which have cast such portentou shadows. The former revolution in Europe, all revolutions in the world, have worked necessary and often mighty changes, and the coming one promises results of no minor use or importance, and nothing can stop its eventual progress.

ONE of those honorable and high toned exhibitions of moral depravity and mortal endurance, yclept Prize Fighting, took place on Sunday in St. Louis. One of the contestants was left dead on the field. We would urge as a penalty on the survivor that he be pummeled to death by one of the fraternity, as it would prove no serious loss to the community were all these gentlemen of the ring swept off life's stage by each others' hands. The mania for prize fighting has been suddenly revived in this country just at the time that good citizens were flattering themselves into the belief that it was rapidly passing away with other relics of barbarism. The press, in giving prominence and attaching a large degree of importance to the disgusting exhibitions of brutal force and training, is responsible for the increase of such affairs. The authorities too are responsible. There are stringent laws enough to prevent collisions of the character, and as the arrangements are never secretly made, the exercise of proper diligence might prove beneficial to public morals.

A LEADING Democratic paper has taken to conundrumising politics. Its latest effusion is: "In what respect is the Republican party similar to an iceberg?" The answer we give entire: "We are preparing for the great contest of 1868, and we shall win! We must win! We will win! If not by ballots then by blood! The iceberg floats out from the polar seas, it sinks not at once, but wears away by warmth and abrasion till at last it mingles with the waves and is washed to oblivion. So with Republicanism. It is wearing away." The poor old Democratic party has tried that "blood" dodge once, and just once too often. If the thing were attempted again the war would not be so long as the late one, but there would be a good deal more Copperhead blood let out, and the axe and the rope would make shorter work than the sabre and columbiad. One little word, it is the name of one of Longfellow's poems, is all the advice necessary to these "blood" howlers, it is "Beware."

THE Revenue Laws are about to be carefully revised by the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means. This is a very important task, and one in which unusual knowledge, judgment and tact must be exercised by the gentlemen composing the Committee. An effort will be made to strike out the special tax of five *per cent.* on manufactures, and likewise the income tax.

—A dreadful crime has just been committed at Ghent, Belgium. A gentleman named Van Rysselberche, well known as a violent man, lost his mother a short time ago, and not finding any money after her death, as he had expected, believed that some relatives, who had attended her in her last illness, had taken the property and robbed him. Full of this conviction, he armed himself with three pistols and an enormous bludgeon, and went to the house of one of them and demanded his share of the inheritance. Upon being assured that there was none, he fired at the husband, mortally wounding him in the chest; he then discharged another pistol at the wife, wounding her in the hand, and afterward falling on her with the axe left her lashed in blood. Then, covered with blood, he went to the house of another relation and recommenced his butchery on this man and his wife also. The neighbors, alarmed by their cries, collected and rushed on the murderer, but for the intervention of the police, would have killed him. The fourth victim is expected to recover.

—At Bristol, England, a blind man named Giles Cliffe, aged fifty-three, who had been separated for some time from his wife, had himself guided to a beerhouse, where she lodged in the top story of the house. He made his way up to the room, where he found her and her nephew, a young man named Farrant. Immediately screams were heard, and on persons going up stairs, Cliffe was found beating his wife with the leg of a bedstead, and the furniture all smashed. Farrant, although a strong and athletic man, had been forced through a window on to the street square, and fell into the street. Falling upon his head, the vertebræ of the neck were dislocated, and the unfortunate man died almost instantly. The blind man is in custody on the charge of murder.

—A young woman in Kentucky fell into a trance on Wednesday night of last week, and remained in that condition until Sunday morning, when she awoke, and related many strange stories about heaven and the other place, besides predicting the death of three young men of her acquaintance before the year was out. The last one died New Year's day. An unpleasant female, that.

—Hon. W. T. Hamilton was yesterday chosen United States Senator from Maryland for six years, to succeed Reverdy Johnson. The vote on the last ballot stood: Hamilton, fifty-six; Swann, forty-six; Pierrick, five; Pratt, one. Reverdy Johnson received no votes. Mr. Hamilton was formerly a member of Congress from Maryland.

—At St. Andrews, Canada, at midnight on the 4th, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt. A slight shock, accompanied by loud noise, was also experienced at Montreal.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

The editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* was recently urged to write an article on *Damnation Literature*. The friend who made the request said the people are being made drunk with licentious stories, strewn broad cast over the land. He urged the plea that here (New York) the dead walls are covered with placards, containing indecent pictures, insulting to every virtuous man and woman into whose eyes they send their horrid suggestions. The request seemed a reasonable one, and at first thought the editor felt his duty plain. But he felt convinced to enter single-handed in a contest of this kind called for consideration, on the ground that the very attempt to expose certain kinds of wickedness only insures them a wider currency and more rapid spread. The fact that a bad book, or villainous newspaper is condemned, only serves to increase its sale, by exciting a depraved curiosity to search for the vileness which honest criticism has tried to expose, so that its real nature, when seen, might be hated and derided. While conceding the above the editor thinks, however, that something ought to be done, to check the circulation of so much "damnation literature," but urges efforts commensurate with the magnitude of the evil. He believes the pulpit and the religious press, of course, should share in the duty to be performed. Unless the efforts to improve the light literature of the day, of the "sensational" order, are done by concert of action, very little can be accomplished by treating this subject in a fragmentary or empirical way. Christian parents, pastors of churches, and superintendents of Sabbath schools must co-operate to help to strangle this perdition literature.

The *Universe* (Catholic) of Phadelphia denounces, in strong language, the practice of Catholic parents sending their children to the Public Schools. It regards such parents as being more unnatural than the mother who exposes her infant on the path of the wolf. It further says that Catholics who send their children to Protestant schools have, inevitably before them, eternal companionship with fiends in hell. The *Universe* usually writes in a much bitterer strain than the Catholic press generally are accustomed to do in treating such questions. The question of educating the children of Catholics under the direct teachings of the Church has been frequently urged by that Church, but it should be kept wholly distinct from other questions.

The *Independent* is certainly growing more evangelical. In the last issue an announcement appears that next month a department of Sunday School intelligence will be introduced, and will hereafter appear in the first issue of each month respectively. It will be prepared with a special view to chronicle the most interesting and important events and incidents in our Sunday Schools.

Beecher's sittings were rented week before last for a sum total of forty nine thousand five hundred dollars, about one hundred dollars more than last year's amount.

Dr. Hatfield, a Methodist minister in Chicago, is out in the *Independent* with an article condemning the Opera as being an improper place for Christians. Four reasons are given, which are elaborated fully. First, That by patronizing the opera they encourage and support a profession that works the moral ruin of most persons who engage in it. Second, Christians should not support the opera for the reason that its moral tone is objectionable. Third, The support of the opera by Christians is regarded as inconsistent and unbecoming by the irreligious world. Fourth, Such support of the opera affects large numbers of sincere and intelligent Christians.

The question of inaugurating a system of pastoral aid societies, composed of ladies, was before the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting of the M. E. Church. The work suggested is that of sub-districting the territory embraced in their congregations, in order to visit the sick and needy, gather the children into the Sunday Schools, encourage attendance upon religious services, and give religious counsel wherever needed. The question was brought before that body at the instance of Bishop Simpson, by Mrs. Wittemore, an intelligent and pious lady from the West.

The trial of the younger Tyng commenced in New York, on Friday, the 10th inst. After the court was organized the charges and specifications were read, namely, that he had officiated in the bounds of the pastoral care of Messrs. Stubbs and Boggs, without their permission or the permission of the Church authorities. At the request of the accused the court decided that the trial should be open to the public. The President asked the accused what his plea was. Mr. Tyng stated that he was instructed by his counsel, Judge Fullerton, Mr. Parker and Rev. Dr. Tyng, that no plea was necessary. The President urged Mr. Tyng to make some plea, but without effect. He then said he supposed it would be sufficient to understand that the respondent denied the charges. Mr. Parker replied—not altogether. The clerk inquired if he should enter on the minutes that the accused is understood as denying the charge. Judge Fuller on replied—not at all; no denial has been made. Before adjournment Dr. Howland urged the accused to admit the facts, so as to make the trial brief and prevent bitter feeling. Court adjourned until the 16th of February.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* has received over thirty-five hundred new subscribers for 1868, making the circulation in the neighborhood of fourteen thousand, being the largest circulation, we believe, of any religious weekly in this part of the country. For years the paper has been steadily increasing in circulation, and it is believed ere long full twenty thousand subscribers will be on its books.

Rev. T. M. Wilson has just been installed pastor of the Old School Presbyterian church at Sharsburg, one of our suburban towns. Rev. James Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, preached the sermon, and Rev. Messrs. Potter and Swift took part in the exercises.

It is known to many of our readers that E. D. Jones, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of this city, and now occupying the same position in a National Bank at St. Louis, is an indefatigable Sunday School worker. While attending a Sunday School Convention at Palmyra, Missouri, he gave great offence to some of the "whitewashed" reconstructed of that place, in this wise: During the course of a speech upon the necessity of tenderness on the part of the Sunday School Teacher in leading the children to Christ, he commenced to narrate an incident respecting the late President Lincoln, and had just began a sentence with the word "Mr. Lincoln," when twenty-six, not willing to hear a word more, started for the door, making a terrible clatter. There was no attempt by Mr. Jones at drawing a parrallel between Lincoln and Christ. A paper in St. Louis, has had a great deal to say about a "religion without politics in it."

During the "Week of Prayer" in Cincinnati, a twelve-hour union prayer meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian church, at which, we believe, the Evangelical denominations united. During the progress of the exercises in the evening the great church was packed. Fifteen at that time signified their desire for salvation. The meeting appeared to move the whole city, and no wonder, as the people waited upon God for his blessing from 9 A. M. till nearly 10 P. M.

Judge Irwin, of Georgia, in his charge to the Grand Juries, recommended the appointment of a Sunday School Board composed of leading citizens, who shall establish a Sunday School in every neighborhood.

EPHEMERIS.

—Bryant is playing Irish again, in Calcutta.

—75,000 hogs were packed in Keokuk this year.

—Admiral Farragut and his fleet are at Naples.

—Eugenie is said to be the most graceful smoker in Paris.

—Miss Anna Dickinson nearly froze to death in Minnesota.

—Santa Anna is still a silent partner in the revolution business.

—Counterfeit five cent. pieces are extensively circulated in Chicago.

—A grand daughter of George the Third is living at Long Branch.

—A western paper says the prettiest girl in this country lives in Peoria.

—The steamer Russia had the honor of giving birth to Charles Dickens.

—It is hoped that Leichardt, the long lost Australian explorer, is still alive.

—Hartford has a new National Screw Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

—It is said that the clothes of A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, cost him $300 a year.

—A large grey eagle was captured last week while promenading on the ice near Wesleyville, Ill.

—Quite a number of Ohioians have settled near Tuskeegee, Alabama, and gone to farming.

—$55,000 dollars worth of buildings have been put up in the little town of Osage, Iowa, in 1867.

—Two men were overwhelmed and killed by an avalanche on the St. Bernard road last month.

—A Pennsylvanian has bought for $35,000 the 1200 acre farm of Rufus Pitzer, Esq., near Fincastle, Va.

—What's the difference between a horse and a barber? One can't live on shavings, and the other can.

—A wise man has found a remedy for unhappy marriages. It is to abolish the institution of marriage entirely.

—"La Sacra Lalanga" is the name of the great Italian secret league of which Mazzini is supposed to be a member.

—Twenty-two villages in Upper Silesia, Prussia, have suddenly been afflicted with the worst type of cattle plague.

—On Thursday a sleeping car on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was burned. None of the sleepers were hurt.

—The people of Central New York have taken to fox hunting. An exciting chase was had near Geneseo last week.

—Wild turkeys are very numerous in Virginia this year. More than two hundred have been killed near Manassas Junction.

—Somebody says that A. T. Stewart would not decline the nomination for Vice President with Grant as the leader of the ticket.

—Jas. Gordon Bennett, Jr., not having succeeded as a yachtist or as a journalist, has concluded to run a plantation in South Carolina.

—The cholera is still very bad in Havana, there having been as many as three hundred cases a day, and on the 10th last there were fifty-two.

—There were seventy-two deaths in Cincinnati last week. Twelve of them were from typhoid fever and twelve from inflammation of the lungs.

—Mr. John Jones bit off the nose of John Robinson in St. Louis recently. Mr. Jones was not hungry, but he was angry. These men were coal diggers.

—The Swedish peasants have been existing for some time on cakes made of birch bark and moss—cakes that are as hard as rocks and almost as indigestible.

—Our new brethern of the Alaskan persuasion are learning English; they can sneer now just as well as the best of the Americans, or as the worst either.

—Newspapers differ as to who is the senior Episcopal Bishop of the United States. Some say Bishop McIlvaine; others Bishop Smith. It is the latter.

—John W. Ayres married his fourth wife in Delavan, Ill., last week, and it has just been discovered that they are all alive and as well as could be expected.

—Mrs. J. G. Bennett wore $100,000 worth of diamonds at the opening of Pike's Opera House. La Grange

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1868.

AWHILE AGO the Democrats confined their appeals to passion and prejudice mainly to those who hate black people because they are black. Recently they broke out in another direction. The "bond-barons" and "moneyed aristocrats" are held up to public odium. It will soon be difficult to decide which is most offensive to the Democrats, a black man or a rich white one.

THE COAL COMPANIES operating in the anthracite counties of this State greatly increased their facilities for business during the last year, with the expectation of considerably enlarging next year the amount of coal sent to market. It may reasonably be doubted, in view of the present outlook, whether with a materially increased supply the price will not fall below the average of the last season, which certainly yielded little or no profit.

THE DEMOCRATS have been insisting with much apparent earnestness on a reduction of governmental expenses. Every step of Congress or the respective Departments in that direction met their approval until a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to vacate some of the higher offices in the army. This measure was accordant with the previous reduction of the army itself. But the Democrats howl over this reduction because it will lessen the grade of their own sort. If expenses are to be reduced, it cannot all be accomplished with the rank and file. Some of the Generals must go lower. Why not?

THE CASE AS IT IS.

A wide-spread and powerful conspiracy exists to wrench Ireland away from England. Most men everywhere who are of Irish birth and the Catholic persuasion, either sympathize with or are in connection, more or less active, with this conspiracy. We do not blame them. On the contrary, we see manifold reasons which would induce us, if we were related as they are, to do as they do touching this matter. Most Irishmen, adhering to Protestant faiths, stand aloof from this effort at Irish independence or are opposed to it.

The pivot of this conspiracy is in the United States. The conspirators have received much encouragement from the native-born population for various reasons. 1. Because they are understood to be working against monarchy, a form of government not approved by the liberalism here prevailing. 2. Because of traditional spite at the English, growing out of the old colonial embroilment. 3. Because of the bad conduct of the aristocratic classes of England towards us during the rebellion. 4. Because of a natural willingness in men of low organization to see others involved in trouble. 5. Because of demagogueism, seeking to gain or hold on upon the Irish Catholic votes.

Last year this conspiracy was developed in such flagrant violation of the national neutrality laws, and of the treaty obligations of our government, that the President, doubtless unwillingly, felt constrained to interpose by military force to frustrate it. Finding their scheme for an invasion of Canada thwarted by governmental hindrances from Washington, the Fenian leaders turned their enterprise directly towards Ireland, and soon developed a most formidable insurrectionary power. Latterly they have extended their operations into England with singular energy and audacity, though no man of sober judgment will justify all the instrumentalities resorted to.

American citizens, by naturalization and by birth, who are involved in this conspiracy have gone hence to Great Britain. It is fair to presume they went there to watch or to aid the progress of the insurrection. They seek and demand the protection of the Government of the United States the same as if they were abroad in pursuit of their lawful callings. Popular passions are invoked throughout this country in their behalf. It is even insisted that we shall rush into war with Great Britain unless these conspirators are allowed to proceed with their enterprise unhindered.

During our rebellion the British Government conceded belligerent rights to the rebels. Under this authorization certain British subjects, through hatred of democratic institutions, or a desire to get gain, furnished the rebels with money, warlike stores, and ships of war. We hold the British Government answerable for all the provable damage resulting to us from this cause. Hence the Alabama claims. Nay, we went further, and held that this violation of amity justified a declaration of war by our country against Great Britain; and such declaration would have been made and executed but for the fact that the rebels gave us all the employment we could attend to. Are we prepared to relinquish the ground on which we set up the Alabama claims, and still urge them? Or, are we ready to respond in damages for losses inflicted on British subjects by the Fenian movement, so far as it is traceable to our shores?

There are men who, in private affairs, have one rule by which to measure their own rights and demands, and another and very different one, by which to gauge the claims and pretensions of their fellows. More still insist on unlike standards of judgment when dealing with the concerns of their own government and those of other powers. We see no grounds of reason or justice on which this disrepancy can be excused.

If American citizens see proper to stir up trouble for Great Britain, and in the prosecution of that enterprise take the risk of putting themselves within reach of the clutches of the power they assail, they are in law and in fact their own mourners. If they suffer loss, they must indemnify themselves as best they can, and not embroil our government in a quarrel of their own seeking.

This does not touch the case of other classes of American citizens. All citizens of this country, whether naturalized or native, going abroad in pursuit of lawful business or pleasure, have a right to expect and claim the amplest protection of our government. In this regard there can be no difference between citizens by birth or adoption. Both stand on a common level, and the honor and dignity of the government is as fully pledged to the one class as to the other. Nor does it matter in the least whether a citizen is rated high or low as to wealth, learning or social status. As to rights, all citizens are necessarily equal, and the same measures of redress must be accorded to one as to another.

Of course, whenever an American citizen is interfered with in a foreign country, by the authorities thereof, whether by arrest or otherwise, our government will assume that the interference is improper and demand satisfaction. It will then devolve on the power interfering with him to show good reasons for its conduct or to make compensation. But it must be borne in mind that a citizen of one country, journeying through or sojourning in another country, is bound to respect all the laws and usages he finds established and in operation. It will not do for a Protestant to go to Rome and set up a church or conventicle at his pleasure. If he wants to enjoy freedom of worship, he must stay where the laws allow it. He may complain that the restriction laid upon him is illiberal, in contravention of natural rights, or what not, but when he voluntarily places himself where laws he dislikes are in force, he must either conform thereto or suffer the consequences.

It must, also, be remembered that the English government is peculiarly situated at present, and especially towards citizens of the United States. That government is seriously menaced. It knows that the blow aimed at its head was designed within our borders, and that much of the force imparted to it is derived from hence. It has cogent reasons for standing on its guard against Americans coming within its jurisdiction. As an independent power it will exercise such precautions as it deems necessary to self-preservation; doing even as arbitrary things as our own government did when it was in danger. But these considerations will not justify or excuse its intermeddling with an American who has observed the neutrality due from his government to nations with which it is at peace. Nor can it be adjudged sufficient to warrant interference with an American abroad that he has, either in Congress or elsewhere, expressed sympathy with the Fenians. Such expression may properly excite suspicion, and induce a vigilant watch over him, just as we suspected and watched Englishmen who came here while the rebellion raged, after having denounced the Union and wished the success of its enemies.

Our government is not in a humor towards England to suffer fresh wrongs at its hands, and it must be confessed that our people are not so entirely recovered from recent smarts as to be without desire for retaliation. That England is in trouble does not awaken our sympathies but rather gives us satisfaction. A grim delight is experienced in seeing the poisoned chalice she pressed to our lips commended to her own. What we wish is that our government may so deport itself in the present conjuncture as to vindicate its late exposition of international law and lead to its general recognition. Such a triumph concerns all mankind, while the obtainment of revenge, though sweet for the moment, will entail consequences to be permanently deplored.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

The *Advance*, of Chicago, a Congregational organ, assumes the ground that the doctrine of Christ is that marriage is indissoluble during life, except on the ground of adultery, which is in fact the sundering of its peculiar bond. All other wrongs may justify a temporary or permanent legal separation, but not admit of re-marriage. It thinks the root of lax views as to marriage and divorce, is found in the pernicious and plausible doctrine that the only true marriage is that of spirit, and that all other is licensed or legal adultery. Libertines use this idea to effect the seduction of their victims. The adulterer uses the same plea to insure the ruin of his neighbor's wife. It argues very forcibly that the purity of marriage and of society—whose fundamental institution it is, underlying both Church and State—demands that it be indissoluble save for the one cause indicated by our Savior. It commends the course of the Catholic Church in adhering to this doctrine, though wrong in making it a religious sacrament.

The First Congregational Church of Chicago has decided to dispense with a paid choir and volunteers from the congregation have taken its place.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among the various religious denominations, in regard to incorporating in the Constitution of the United States a clause "acknowledging God as the source of all authority in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among all nations, and his will, revealed in the Holy Scriptures, as of supreme authority." The Boston *Watchman and Reflector*, a prominent Baptist journal, argues that the absence of such a clause is not a defect, but an excellence, and that in nothing does our noble Constitution stand out in sublimer peculiarity than in the absence of just that religious feature, which is now proposed to put in. The Baptists claim that it opposes their idea of religious liberty. A Convention is to meet at New Castle, Pa., Thursday, 30th, to promote this so-called reform movement.

It is well known that the Methodists and other bodies, which spring from them, have always observed the *Agape*, or "feast of love"—familiarly called by the Methodists, "love feast," after the practice in the primitive churches. They however observe it wholly as a church rite or religious experience meeting. The *Independent* gives an interesting account of a "modern "*Agape*," celebrated in festival form by the Second Baptist church of Newport, R. I., which society was organized in the year 1656. The church was richly adorned for the occasion with evergreens, drapery, shields bearing appropriate mottoes, and a variety of symbols. Two trees, reaching to the vault of the Gothic roof, were hung with many gifts for the poor of the church and the children of the Sunday School, while tables, arranged for four hundred guests at one time, were laden with refreshments. The exercises consisted of religious services, conducted by the pastor assisted by several clergymen of other denominations. It is estimated one thousand persons were present. The pastor, in his address, urged the adoption of this form of the *Agape* as a means of promoting a healthier social life in churches.

In Linebrook Pariah, Massachusetts, there is but one religious society in the place; the people, believing that union is strength, unite, with a few individual exceptions, in supporting this society. The *Independent* thinks they are sensible people. So they may be, and yet a great many "sensible people" think that the union of persons of different defriendly union of members of various churches to accomplish certain objects of nominations into one society, and a a general interest, is a widely different thing.

D. L. Moody, the honored President of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and lay evangelist, was presented on New Years' Day with the free use of a new and commodious house by Mr. J. V. Farwell, a princely hearted Methodist of Chicago. The house was furnished by other friends.

Bishop Simpson lectured lately in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, by invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the benefit of the Iowa Wesleyan University, Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, formerly of this city, President. During his visit he addressed the students of the University. Turning to the venerable Dr. Elliott, the distinguished author and widely known editor for over a score of years, who sat on the rostrum, the Bishop said that nearly forty years ago he had walked eighty miles, carrying his little bundle of clothes, and became a student under the Doctor, when he was President of Madison College, then located at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The *Western Advocate* says the venerable Doctor, the eloquent Bishop, and the touching allusion of the past, made the scene most impressive and affecting.

Rev. A. S. Hunt, an unmarried minister in Brooklyn, N. Y., received for a Christmas present from his parishioners an India rubber model of a young lady, stuffed with five hundred dollars in greenbacks—a hint, says a friend, no doubt, of more greenbacks with a genuine article of young lady.

According to a recent report of Dr. Rust, general Superintendent of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, the schools have rendered essential aid in the work of restoring social order, of bringing about friendly relations between the employers and laborers, in promoting habits of cleanliness, industry, economy, and morality, rendering more emphatic the grand distinction between right and wrong, enforcing fidelity to contracts, teaching them to respect the rights of others, while they are prompt to claim them for themselves. It is believed these schools, and the same fact in many respects is true of the schools of similar societies, have met a great want which no military or political organizations could supply. The teachers are quietly but surely "reconstructing" by teaching not only the elements of education, but of civilization and evangelization.

The *Lutheran Observer* represents St. Peter's Lutheran Church, in Chester county, Penna., as being in a very gracious state. Its membership of one hundred and seventy are great workers in Church matters. All the heads of families have erected the family altar. Every member of these families, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, both male and female, are ready, when called upon, to take part in public prayer.

Among the grand projects in New York, is one by James Lennox, a gentleman noted for his princely gifts to the Presbyterian Church, to build a Presbyterian Hospital, on a magnificent scale. He announces by circular that an ample and eligible site has been secured and one hundred thousand dollars proffered besides, for the erection of suitable buildings. He suggests that a Board of Managers, numbering thirty-six, be selected from the different branches of the Presbyterian Church. Already full two hundred thousand dollars are pledged for the project.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, besides supporting its own worship, gave away, last year, one hundred thousand dollars for benevolent objects.

For several months the Ninth Street Baptist Society, of Cincinnati, occupied by special invitation, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, their nearest neighbors, on Sunday evenings, while their building was in course of erection. During the joint occupancy of Trinity, the Baptist congregation was frequently edified by the Methodist pastor, and the Methodist congregation by the Baptist pastor. On removing to their new house they sent a document kindly worded, to their Methodist entertainers.

Recent statistics show that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States numbers thirty-four dioceses, forty-four bishops, twenty-four hundred and sixteen priests and deacons, twenty-three hundred and five parishes, one hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-four members, one hundred and fifty one thousand eight hundred and nineteen Sunday School scholars; contributions over three millions of dollars.

It is stated by an exchange that over eight hundred persons have professed conversion in connection with the Rev. Henry Morgan's meetings in Franklin Hall, Boston.

—A Paris cab-driver, tired of his business, has sued his daughter and son-in-law for support. The unfilial pair are the Marquis and Marquise d'Orvault, who roll in luxury, while the father is so poor and infirm that his wife has to wash his cab and groom his horses. The Marquis also has a history. He lost twenty-two relatives in the Reign of Terror, served in the Grand Army, tied the Legion of Honor to his horse's tail when entering Paris with the allied army, robbed Napoleon's sister-in-law, knocked Talleyrand down in church, and distinguished himself in various other ways. He defends popularity in such cases, and his plebeian father-in-law, and is trying to show that the latter would be comfortably well off if he had not gambled away his money.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS.—The internal revenue reports of the amount of sales for 1867, show the following aggregate amounts of business during the year by the leading business houses of New York: H. B. Claflin & Co., $46,129,914; A. T. Stewart & Co., (wholesale department,) $52,088,000; E. S. Jaffray & Co., $3,884,000; Arnold, Constable & Co., $7,510,000; Anthony & Hall, $6,169,500; George Bliss & Co., $8,512,000; George A. Wicks & Co., $4,550,000; S. B. Chittenden & Co., $4,399,500; Wm. L. Peake & Co., $6,928,000; G. Brewer & Co., $7,226,000; Hoyt, Sprague & Co., $7,892,000; Benkard & Hutton, $6,272,000. These sales are said to be much smaller than those of the previous year.

—The new Japanese troupe recently arrived in New York is said to perform more remarkable feats than any of its predecessors. One of the tricks consists in balancing a boy on the limb of a tree held in the air, by first resting its base on a bird cage, the cage on a stool, and the stool on the chin of a man, while the latter is all sustained by the feet of one of the men.

NOTRE DAME.—The choir of this grand old cathedral has been restored. The French journals protest against the demand of ten sous which is made by "Le Suisse" as entrance fee. They say that the cathedral belongs to the people, and all the cost of its restoration was at their expense, and that the demand of ten cents to see it is a swindle.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* states that most of the woollen manufactures there are running in that vicinity are expecting a fair spring trade, as pretty much all the imported goods are used up, and they consider that importations must nearly cease as long as our present low prices in woollens continue.

—The British Viceroy of India has lately held a grand celebration at Lucknow. The prince of Victoria's great Oriental Empire of 200,000,000 people passed in gorgeous procession before the Viceroy. Four hundred richly caparisoned elephants also formed part of the grand array. The show is known as the "Durbar."

—To prove that it is possible for married people to live to a ripe old age, a Western paper announces the death of a lady at the age of one hundred and twelve, whose husband died two years before at the ripe age of one hundred and ten. They were French, and emigrated from Canada West thirty-four years ago.

Dr. Sargent's Diuretic Pills

Are very properly called

"BACK-ACHE PILLS,"

Because Whenever the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are affected, the pain is always felt in the small of the back, sometimes extending along the groin, which symptoms are often mistaken for Rheumatism, and the ordinary remedies for Rheumatic affections such as Plasters, Liniments, &c., are of no avail.

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS

Strike at the root of such diseases, by removing the inflammation and stimulating the organs to a healthy action. The patient is relieved from all weakness and pain. Hundreds who have suffered from these troubles can testify to the wonderful efficacy of these pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sugar coated, price 50 cents per box.

Debility and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of forming this combination, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every species of nervousness and disorder. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. No remedy in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsements accorded to this excellent tonic. Many other preparations, purporting to be correctives and resolvents, have been introduced and have proved worthless, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has thus increased, and is now recognized as a standard household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters arises not only from its virtues in all cases of debility and disorder of the stomach. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellences. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

Twelve Dictates of Common Sense.

First—If you are out late at night, and return chilly and hoarse, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Second—If you should break through the ice when skating, and thereby contract a cold, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Third—If you have been coughing for a long time, and don't know how to get cured, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fourth—If your breast pains you, and you have tip more phlegm than usual, take Dr Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fifth—If out sleighing and get upset and catch cold, remove the obstructions at once, by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Sixth—If you expectorate blood, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Seventh—If you have wheezing and bronchial irritation, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Eighth—If you have running at the nose, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Ninth—If you have indigestion, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Tenth—If you have any incipient disease of the pulmonary organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Eleventh—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has cured thousands of just such cases.

Twelfth—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup can be had at most druggists, and at the proprietor's, No. 100 Wood street.

January 20th, 1868.

1786. **PROSPECTUS.** 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE!

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter at any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed form will fully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful one daily to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$5.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the DAILY, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be found of great value to the husband and farmer with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The Size of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny County, as reference in important cases, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their personal zeal to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

☞ *For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,*

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ County papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, JR., *Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.*

THE BUSINESS FIRM OF THE late WM. F. NOBLE and GEORGE NOBLE, Upholsterers, Feathers and Dealers in Beds and Bedding, will be continued at the old stand, No. 75 Fifth street, by GEORGE NOBLE. The firm will be WM. F. & GEORGE NOBLE, as heretofore. GEO. NOBLE,
WM. F. NOBLE.
By Wm. Noble, Executor.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, on the estate of the late WM. F. NOBLE, all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment, and all those having claims against the same will present them immediately for payment, at the store of W. F. & G. Noble, corner of Third and Smithfield streets.

G. SHIRAS, Esq., Attorney for the Estate.
1475:k38

ROBERT ARTHURS,
ATTORNEY,
No. 115 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Special attention is given to collections matters in the Orphans' Court, examinations of Titles, and office business generally. Acknowledgment of Deeds, Depositions, &c., taken for all the states.

NEW HEATER FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.—Having received Letters Patent for an IMPROVED AIR HEATER, I am now prepared to furnish it in Allegheny county, or sell to others the full and exclusive County and State Rights. Persons who are desirous of putting in a better or of buying the right, are referred to the following parties who have it in use:

James Kirk, M. D., No. 97½ Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Jos. R. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.
A. Arthurs, M. D., 41 Grant st., Pittsburgh.
D. G. Kaufman, 44 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
H. A. Weaver, 193 Second St., Pittsburgh.
A. D. Smith, Allegheny.
E. Ingram, Chartiers township.
☞ Agents Wanted.
BIDDLE ARTHURS, Patentee,
1475:k38 182 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
And LINEN SETS,
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
F. H. EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
1477:
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
CLARK'S DRUG STORE.
FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FARINA, COLOGNES, &c., &c.
No. 103 Fifth street.
delc:TTH:S

MALT.—500 BUSHELS
FALL BARLEY MALT,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
McBANE & ANJER,
141 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1868.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street,
Offer their large stock of
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
At a great reduction in price.
ja23:

A NEW LOT OF
WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at
No. 112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
JOHN WITSCH

WRAPPING PAPER.
2,000 bundles Rag;
500 bundles Straw;
5 0 reams Manilla, assorted;
200 bundles Baling,
50 tons Roofing;
In store and for sale by
PITTSBURGH PAPER M'F'G CO.,
22 Third street.

WRAPPING PAPER, of any description, adapted to the wants of manufacturers,
MADE AND CUT TO ORDER,
At the lowest prices, by
PITTSBURGH PAPER M'F'G CO.,
ja23: 22 Third street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock p. m.

PREACHING EVERY SAB-BATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. F. E. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 1½ P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, —Pastor, Rev. A. BOSSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 10½ A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

Subject for to-morrow evening—"Universalism in Death."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. —Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. The residence of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on Wilson street, one block above the Reading Park, and one square from the Penn Street City Railway.

FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Neville Hall, corner of Fourth and Liberty sts., entrance on Fourth.—Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Service every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. Sunday School session at 2½ P. M. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evening. Strangers and others not identified with any worshiping congregation are kindly invited.

THE NESTORIAN PRIEST, Rev. ABRAHAM, from Mosul, Turkey, will preach TO-MORROW in the following churches, viz:

IN ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, (cor. Penn and Hancock streets,) Rev. Dr. Morgan, Pastor, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

IN FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (cor. Liberty street and Penn avenue,) Rev. J. R. Dobbins, Pastor, in the AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock.

IN UNION AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (East common, Allegheny,) Rev. V. Lucas, Pastor, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—"*The Persecutions of the Christians in Turkey.*"

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Fifth Ward, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

[THIRD SERIES.]

THE GOSPEL IN THE TREES.

Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses, as follows:

1. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 29—THE APPLE TREE.
2. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 5—THE OLIVE TREE.
3. Sabbath Evening, Jan 12—THE MYRTLE TREE.
4. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 19—THE WILLOW TREE.
5. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 26—THE PALM TREE.

You and your friends are cordially invited. Free seats and welcome to all.

Services 10½ A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CURRY
NORMAL INSTITUTE.

A NEW TERM WILL BEGIN ON THE
FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY.

Pupils beginning then can
Complete an Outline Course in the Normal Studies,
IN SIX MONTHS.

P. G. A.—The grand com-plimentary benefit tendered to the
PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION,
by the GERMAN TURNER ASSOCIATION, will be given at
TURNER'S HALL,
(Sixth street, near Grant,)
On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 29, 1868.
Admission..... 50 cents.
Tickets can be procured of the members of either association, and at the door. 25:k2

AN ORDINANCE to amend Sec. 1, Chapter 37, of an Ordinance passed October 8th, 1867, in relation to
OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the 2nd Section of Chapter Twenty-seven of an Ordinance passed October 8th, 1867, shall be and is hereby repealed by striking out the word THREE in second line of said section and inserting the word FOUR instead thereof.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McCARTNEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: S. S. MOORHEAD,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. ROBINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ja25

JAMES P. TANNER,
58 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh,
Will sell his large and well assorted WINTER STOCK of
Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

To make room for his Spring supplies. Customers and the trade here will find this a good opportunity to fill up with what they need, and they are requested to call and examine.

ja23:3:3 JAS. P. TANNER.

CAUD.—Having sold to Messrs EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE, No. 99 Water street, our stock, on the 15th instant, we respectfully retire from ship chandlery and forwarding business. We cordially recommend EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE to our friends and customers, and bespeak a continuance to them of the patronage so liberally extended to us.

CALDWELL & BRO.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1868.

W. S. EVANS. J. B. DALLAS. D. S. H. GILMORE.
EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE,
Successors to
T. M. HARTON & CO. and LONG & DUFF,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
And dealers in DRAY STORES of every description. Navy Bread, Pilot Bread, Crackers, &c., &c., bought from Messrs. CALDWELL & BRO. their entire stock of Naut Stores and Ship Chandlery goods, we would respectfully ask the friends and customers of Messrs. CALDWELL & BRO. for their patronage in the future, so liberally extended to them in the past.

EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE,
ja23:k34 No. 99 Water St., Pittsburgh.

SELLING AT HALF PRICE!
RARE AND VALUABLE
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
BOOKS!
FROM PRIVATE LIBRARIES.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
STATIONERY, of all kinds.
TOY BOOKS, in great variety.
All the Late Magazines, Illustrated and Sporting
PAPERS.
At the Old Established
BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,
Sixth Street, below Smithfield.
JOHN D. EGAN.

J. B. HARRIS'
SAFETY FIRE JACKET,
For Smoke and Hot Air Flues.

HAVING OBTAINED OF THE UNITED STATES letters patent for a SAFETY JACKET, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors of smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steam-boats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes or conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired. I will sell on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, intermediate rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling private rights, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.
☞ Office at the "ONE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja25:k40

ESTABLISHED 1833.
HOUSES FITTED UP WITH
GAS,
Hot and Cold Water, &c.,
By experienced and practical workmen.
JOHN M. TATE,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.
1475:w30:TU-THS

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1868.

THE TIME FOR RECEIVING AND OPENING PROPOSALS
For Building and Erecting at Bissell's Point,
Two High Service and Two Low Service Pumping Engines,
IS EXTENDED UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, of
Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1868,
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
ALEX. CROZIER,
ja20 Vice President.

TO BUILDERS AND BRICK-LAYERS.
M'KIBBIN & WHITE,
Hazlewood Brick Yard,
Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 48 Seventh street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. da16:TJS:1Y:n

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.
Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade
J. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
ja19 371 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. PITTOCK, BARTLEY T. CAMPBELL and WILLIAM M. OGNEY, under the firm name of
JOHN W. PITTOCK & CO.
in printing and publishing the
Pittsburgh Leader,
was, on the 18TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1868, under the limitations and conditions contained in the articles of said co-partnership, DISSOLVED.

The business of the late firm will be settled only by me, to whom all payments of accounts due the said late firm must be made.

ja23:k46 JOHN W. PITTOCK.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT on Wood street, is now ready for examination, and will remain in this office, West Market Building, until

Thursday, February 6th 1868,

when it will be placed in the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer and Surveyor.

EXTRA LARGE
SCARFS AND COMFORTS.
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Basques,
AT PHELAN'S.
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Gloves and Mittens,
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods and Caps,
AT PHELAN'S.
A beautiful assortment of ladies' fine cloth Gloves, in violet, Blanket, brown and scarlet,
AT PHELAN'S.
A very fine and large assortment of ladies', gent's and youth's Kid Gloves, wool lined and other tops.
AT PHELAN'S
OLD STAND STOCKING STORE,
de28:k 34 FIFTH STREET.

KAY & COMPANY,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 65 Wood Street,
(LAFAYETTE BUILDING.)
LAW, MEDICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
WRITING PAPERS.
SCHOOL, COUNTING-HOUSE and LEGAL STATIONERY.
WRITING INKS.
GOLD PENS, &c., &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ Orders by mail prom

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Any of our Readers having copies of the WEEKLY GAZETTE of the 5th, 9th, 19th and 26th of October, or the 9th of December, 1867, will confer a favor by mailing them to our address.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Explosion of Fire Works on Smithfield Street—Two Persons Suffocated —One Totally Burned—Noble Conduct of Firemen.

We are again required to chronicle a terrible disaster, resulting in the loss of both life and property—one which, although not so fearful in its consequences as some that have recently preceded it, resulted in two persons being hurried into eternity with very brief warning, and another so fearfully burned as to render his recovery hopeless.

THE EXPLOSION.

Saturday morning about half-past ten o'clock an explosion occurred in the establishment of Knable & Schrock, dealers in foreign fruits, confectionaries and fire works, at No. 23 Smithfield street. It appears that the fire works were stored in the front rooms on the second and third floors, where several persons were engaged in packing them, and during which the explosion occurred. The building caught fire from the explosion and the alarm was sounded from the Duquesne Engine House, which is directly opposite the scene of the disaster, and the steamers were promptly on the ground and engaged in extinguishing the flames. During all this time there was a continuous explosion of fire works, and the entire upper portion of the building appeared to be in flames.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES.

In the general confusion and excitement incident to the explosion, the fact that several persons had been engaged up stairs in the room where the explosion occurred was for the time forgotten, and it was not until several minutes had elapsed that some one acquainted with the affairs of the establishment announced the fact, when an effort was made to rescue them. A ladder was procured and one of the sashes of a front windows broken, when the room was found to be so full of smoke, flame and gas that it was next to impossible to enter it, and the attempt was abandoned. As no one could be seen or heard in the room it was supposed that those employed in that room had escaped by the back stairs, but as they could not be found about the premises, the supposition was abandoned, when another and more determined effort was made to find them. The Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, followed by a number of firemen, gained access to the rear portion of the building, from whence they made their way up stairs and entered the room where the persons they were in search of were supposed to have been employed, in spite of the suffocating smoke and gasses. Shortly after entering the room one body was discovered and carried down stairs, and into an adjoining store, occupied by Messrs. Tindle and Mellhany. The unfortunate victim rescued was so terribly burned and blackened by the smoke and powder, as to render his identification a matter of doubt, but shortly after he was brought out of the burning building, Mr. Schrock, one of the firm, who had been absent when the accident occurred, returned and on visiting the room where the young man lay writhing in the most terrible agony, immediately identified him as his son, John A. Schrock. The injured man is about eighteen years of age, and was employed, with several others, in packing fire works. His injuries consist of a fearful burn, his face was terribly burned, and if he should survive the injuries, which is not at all probable, will lose the sight of both eyes. Drs. Irvin, Hamilton, Wilson and several others visited the injured man, and did all in their power to alleviate his terrible suffering.

THE DEAD.

Immediately after placing the first victim rescued in the hands of the medical corps, the party re-entered the burning building, and in the corner of the front room next to the street discovered the body of a young woman sitting in an upright position with a shawl wrapped around her head. The Ass'stant Engineer approached, and lifted her from the floor, when he discovered that she was dead. In another portion of the room was found the body of Mr. Ramsey, also an employe of the works, who, like the girl, had evidently died from suffocation, as no out-ward injury sufficient to cause death could be found upon either of them. The dead bodies were at once removed to the Duquesne Engine House, where they were shortly afterwards identified by the acquaintances of the girl was a Miss Nancy Campbell, a young woman about nineteen years of age, an employe in the establishment, she was a sister of John Campbell, of the police force of Allegheny, and resided on Ledlie street, Second ward, of that city. The other proved to be John Ramsey, a boy about thirteen years of age, who resided with his parents on Robinson street, Allegheny.

THE FIRE.

While the bodies were being removed, the firemen were at work in extinguishing the fire, which they accomplished before it had done much damage, more than burning through the floor; but considerable loss was occasioned from the flood of water poured into the building. Mr. John Mellvrit, of Liberty street, owns the building and his loss is fully covered by insurance. The damage to the stock of Knable & Schrock, is quite heavy, as it consisted principally of boxed fire works. I called in on a little past the time the fire was discovered, but we learn that the insurance will fully cover the loss. The stock of Mr J. H. Lippincot, grocer, was considerably damaged by water, but is fully insured.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

As soon as possible after the occurrence Coroner Clawson empanelled a jury to investigate the cases of Miss Campbell and the boy Ramsey. After viewing the bodies, the jury adjourned to meet at the Morgue this morning at ten o'clock, when a thorough investigation will take place.

Death of Young Schrock—Coroner's Investigation—The Verdict.

Yesterday, at half-past three P. M., the Coroner's jury impannelled in the case of the fire works explosion on Smithfield street, by which Anna A. Campbell and Frederick Ramsey lost their lives, assembled at the Mayor's office in pursuance of adjournment. Before the investigation was commenced, word was brought the Coroner that John A. Schrock, the third victim of the explosion, died of his injuries at Passavant's Infirmary at half-past two P. M. The jury proceeded thither and viewed the body, and at half-past seven last evening re-assembled at the Mayor's office, when the following testimony was heard:

Dr. J. A. Phillips, sworn—Am the physician who attended young Schrock; his death resulted from burning; the injuries were superficial in their character; the eye-balls were disorganized, and also the tongue. From the character of the wounds I would say that the death was caused by the explosion of gunpowder or some other explosive substance. Schrock died at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, at Passavant's Hospital.

Edward Herd, sworn—Am a traveling agent for Messrs. Knable & Schrock; was in the lower part of the store at the time of the explosion; the first thing I heard after the report was the fall of the roof, also an empty of the works, who, like the girl, had evidently died from suffocation, as no out-ward injury sufficient to cause death could be found upon either of them. The dead bodies were at once removed to the Duquesne Engine House, where they were shortly afterwards identified by the acquaintances of the girl was a Miss Nancy Campbell, a young woman about nineteen years of age, an employe in the establishment, she was a sister of John Campbell, of the police force of Allegheny, and resided on Ledlie street, Second ward, of that city. The other proved to be John Ramsey, a boy about thirteen years of age, who resided with his parents on Robinson street, Allegheny.

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Edward Herd, sworn—Am a traveling agent for Messrs. Knable & Schrock; was in the lower part of the store at the time of the explosion; the first thing I heard after the report was the fall of the roof, also the rattling of the machinery overhead, and saw flames through the hatchway; went up stairs and tried the door leading to the room where the fire was, but found it fastened; returned and went up back stairs; saw the flames so great that I was compelled to retire. The fire-works were stored in the corner of the front room of the second story; there was a box filled with fire works with fire in it. The fire-works were about four feet from the fire; there was fire there all the time. Have no knowledge of the cause of the explosion of the fire-works in the room were torpedoes, fire-crackers and Roman candles.

George W. Jones, sworn—Am candy maker for Knable & Schrock; was in the third story, back part of the building, at the time of the explosion; the first I heard of it was the fall or crash of boxes in the front room of the second story; in a few seconds after I heard the explosion reports like rockets going off; I then went down stairs in the store; went down the back way; asked Mr. Schrock if he had given the alarm of fire; he said no; I told him the second story was on fire; I ran across the street and helped out with the Duquesne steamer; when I got back I asked Mr. Schrock if the boys had come down stairs; he said they had not; I then ran up to the door leading to the front room; found there was something behind the door; I pushed it open about a foot; heard a noise of some person coming; got down on my knees and reached in the door, and caught hold of the leg of some one, whom I afterwards ascertained to be John Schrock; I pulled it out a little past the door; the other leg appeared to be fast; some other men came to my assistance, and took out the body of Shrock. It was taken down stairs. I then saw the body of Young Ramsey carried down. The fire works were stored in the left-hand corner of the room as you enter. There is a fire kept there through the day time, in cold weather. The fire was in the floor, one or five feet from the grate; there was no fender. The fire-works were packed in boxes. There were a few torpedoes in a barrel; there was no head in the barrel. Some of the boxes containing fire-works were not covered. Smoking was not allowed in the room. There were a great many rats about the house, and they had been rubbing at the packages of fire-works. No broken packages were visible. John Schrock was found up against the door of the front room; young Ramsey was found near the same door; Miss Campbell's body was found near one of the front windows.

E. M. Schrock, sworn—Am a member the firm of Knable & Schrock; am fore of the deceased, John A. Schrock; the first I heard of the explosion was a noise as of falling boxes; the noise might have been caused by the explosion of torpedoes. I saw fire dropping down through the hatchway from the second to the lower story, where I was standing. I at once inquired about the boys; I ran up stairs, but could not open the door; there was something against it inside; I called to the boys but got no answer. I then went down the front and up the back stairs; kicked open the door, and found the back room filled with fire and smoke; I then went back to the front stairs and met men carrying out the body of my son. I know nothing more about the fire. The fire-works, which were left by Mr. Savage, whom we bought out, were lying loose in the front room. Before Christmas we unpacked some of the boxes, but afterwards closed them up. Some of the top boxes were without lids. There were about four hundred bags on the top of the pile of boxes. There were some torpedoes in a barrel. The only words my son spoke in regard to the accident, were: "I had an explosion." I asked him where; he replied, "the fire-works in the store." I then asked him how it happend; he said, "I don't know." I also asked him where he felt was; he said, "I don't know." I spoke to him concerning Nancy Campbell; he asked, "Is she dead, too?" I told him she was dead. My son was nearly eighteen. The fire-works had been there since the 6th of last July.

Dr. Roberts, sworn—I was at the scene of the explosion soon after it occurred; went into the Duquesne Engine House and examined the body of young Ramsey. His death, I think, was caused by suffocation.

Mr. Schreck, re-called—Had given the boys instructions to take up some fire-works that were on the mantel-pieces, and put them in a box, and I think they were doing this on the morning of the explosion.

Walter Knable, sworn—Am a son of the senior member of the firm of Knable & Schrock; am engaged in the store. (This witness knew nothing about the explosion.)

After a brief consultation, the jury returned, in substance, the following verdict: That John A. Schrock, Anna N. Campbell and Frederick Ramsey came to their deaths from injuries received by an accidental explosion of fire-works in the establishment of Messrs. Knable & Schrock, Smithfield street, on the 18th of January, 1868. The jury earnestly recommend that dealers in fireworks exercise greater care in storing such dangerous combustibles.

Shooting Affray at Uniontown.

A shooting affray occurred at Uniontown, on Wednesday night, of which a correspondent sends us the following particulars: A party of "roughs" had congregated in a "doggery" kept by John Manning, a colored man, and were enjoying themselves in the usual manner, drinking, playing cards, &c., and about ten o'clock Alfred Gorley came in and asked for whisky, which was refused him. He went out of the house and immediately made an assault upon the windows and door with paving stones and brickbats, which he literally demolished. One of the "roughs" who was engaged inside came to the door with a revolver and fired two shots at Gorley, the second of which struck W. S. Johnson, operator of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company at that place, who was standing on the steps of the United States Hotel at the corner of Main and Railroad streets, the ball lodging in the shoulder bone. Mr. Johnston was carried to his room, and Dr. J. B. Ewing was called in and dressed his wound. The party who did the shooting, as well as those who had been in the house with him, made good their escape, and are not yet known to the authorities, consequently no arrests have been made. The wounded man, under the treatment of Dr. Ewing, is rapidly recovering.

Such doggeries as the one in which this affair occurred, as well as those too frequent them, are a curse to any community, and to get rid of the latter it is necessary to abolish the former.

Dyspepsia.

There is no disease in the whole catalogue of human ills that is blamed with half the freaks as the one now immediately under our notice, and if one were to credit half that is told about it, we would be led to believe that when Dyspepsia began, Pandora's box had been re-opened. The pain, the sour stomach, the rifflings, the sensation like a ball rising into the throat as if some strong hand had griped you there and refused to let go to his hold are sometimes bad enough, without blaming it with a score or two of other evils, which none but an iron-clad stomach could at all survive.

The truth is that Dyspepsia is a serious evil—for while the stomach, the great receiver for the wants of the animal economy, refuses to concoct the aliment into chyle, it fails to build the worn out human constitution, there is no other organ to take its place.

The stomach can be made to do its work properly and concoct wholesome and life-sustaining material, by giving it rest and proper tonics. One of the best of these is Dr. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER which combines with its tonic power a valuable alterative power, which imbue the blood with healthy and proper plasma to be used in its mission of repair when it courses through the arteries and veins of the human system.

The Doctor a few days ago received a letter from a chemist in England ordering a cask of ten gallons of this great medicine, which was indited by the cure of a terrible case of cancer, in which Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher had entirely cured.

Many persons doubtless have failed to get well with Blood Searchr from the fact of their having obtained a spurious article, which is in the market, and is often palmed upon the public as the genuine, or as they are told "is just as good." In order to be sure of it look for the Doctor's name pasted on a label over the top of each bottle. Sold wholesale and retail at the great medicine store, 140 Wood street.

MR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 129 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

The Late Hercules O'Connor.

The full advices of the death of our lamented friend, Hercules O'Connor, Esq., have just been received by his brother, James O'Connor, Esq. He died at the "Hotel Dieu," New Orleans, on Sunday morning, January 11th, 1868, at the early age of thirty-four years, fortified and with all the blessings of religion. His spiritual director advises his death was a happy one, and that his soul winged its way to eternity relying confidently on a blissful immortality. In accordance with his will his remains, which arrived in this city on Saturday in charge of Mrs. Tuffs, sister of deceased, were taken to Holy Cross Church, and to be interred in his father and mother's tomb. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully notified of the above. May his soul possess eternal bliss and rest.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the City of Pittsburgh from January 5th to January 12th:

Disease of the Heart, 2; Rheumatic Carditis, 1; Consumption, 2; Old Age, 1; Puerperal Fever, 1; Hydrocephalus, 1; Premature birth, 4; Typhoid Fever, 1; Pneumonia, 3; Scarlet Fever, 1; Spasms, 1, Small Pox, 1.

Of the above there were: Under one year, 8; from two to five, 2; from five to ten, 1; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from thirty to forty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 2; from eighty to ninety, 1.

Males, 8; females, 11; white, 19; colored, 0; total, 19.

Sudden Death—Coroner's Inquest.

Peter Hockelberger, a German, aged seventy-nine years, who resided in Pike street, in the Fifth ward, fell dead yesterday morning while crossing the street in front of his house. The deceased has been unable to work or sustain himself for about ten years, during which time he has been kept by contributions from the Lutheren Church. He leaves a wife who is about his own age, and entirely in a helpless condition and dependent upon the charities of the world for support. Coroner Clawson was notified of the death, and will hold an inquest on the body at ten o'clock this morning.

Orphans' Fair.—In our last paper we failed to notice that Mr. Stephen G. Wilkes, the approved agent of the Singer Sewing Machine establishment, had carried away by a large majority the hat and cane awarded to the best natured and most popular young man at the Orphans' Fair. The award was made with general approval. The Fair will remain open during the week for the benefit of the poor, in accordance with the suggestion made by this paper last week, calling attention to the great destitution prevailing in this neighborhood.

Death of a Merchant.—Mr. Benjamin H. Pettit, of the firm of Springer, Harbaugh & Co., of this city, died of consumption on Saturday last at the residence of his parents in Hanover, Columbiana county, Ohio. The deceased had just entered the thirtieth year of life, and leaves a wife but no family. He was one of our representative young business men, being energetic, sagacious, prudent and honorable, and will be lamented by many friends acquaintances in this city. He will be buried in Ohio.

State Agricultural Society.—The diplomas of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, awarded at the exhibition of September last, in this city, are now ready for distribution, at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke and Co., No. 40 St. Clair street, where persons entitled will receive them, either in person or by letter. The delay in their issue has been caused by the necessity of preparing new designs and engravings, the originals having been destroyed by fire.

—McGiven, the so-called spiritualist, at Newark, Ohio, has been indicted for lewdness.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. John Doughass, of Pittsburgh.

Nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing and amending the rules of the House.

Finally, on motion of Mr. HICKMAN, of Chester, it was

Resolved, That the rules adopted by the last House be adopted for the present body, except that after a bill has been ten days in the hands of any Committee after having been referred to them, a majority of votes shall be sufficient to order it to be reported.

The vote stood: Ayes, seventy-two; Nays, ten.

Mr. LINTON, of Cambria, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It appears in the *Legislative Record* that Senate bill 1,601 of the session of 1867, an act authorizing the removal of certain suits at law from the Court of Cambria county to the Court of Centre, was amended in the House by substituting Somerset for Centre; *And whereas*, it appears from the Senate journal that, notwithstanding the amendment of the House, the bill was returned to the Senate as having passed the House without amendment, whereby said bill was signed as a law without the concurrence of both Houses; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three members be appointed to investigate and report to the House the circumstances attending the passage of said bill.

Agreed to. The Committee will hereafter be announced. This refers to the suits for injuries at the Johnstown accident in 1866.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny presented a petition that compensation may be given to the School Directors of Elizabeth township acting as a bounty board.

A bill incorporating the Society of Benevolent Sisters of Erie.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Erie City Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. BROWN, one forbidding the erection of wooden buildings in certain parts of Greenville.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one repealing the supplement to the act relative to landlords and tenants, approved March 14th, 1865.

Also, one extending mechanics lien laws to persons making or constructing stone steps, stone pavements and curb-stones.

Also, one incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railway.

Also, one changing the name of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company to the Union, and empowering it to sell or lease that part of its road between the lower line of their property in McClure township and Wood's Run.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at seven o'clock in the evening.

The following bills were read:

Mr. RIDDLE, Allegheny: annexing lands of William H. Lutton, in Chartiers township, to Robinson township, Allegheny county, for school purposes; incorporating the Pittsburgh & Temperanceville Passenger Railway Company; relating to real estate titles in Allegheny; prohibiting hunting and killing game in Scott township, Allegheny county; repealing act pre ening cattle, &c., running at large in Robinson township; and authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny, repealing the act compelling railroad and other corporations to pay counsel fees; incorporating the German United Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, authorizing the Treasurer to pay the claims of the Allegheny Agricultural Society for damages to grounds during the rebellion.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, incorporating the Peoples' Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh, beginning at the Postoffice, connecting with East Liberty, Lawrenceville, Cemetery gate and Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Mr. JACKSON, Armstrong, increasing the number of officers in Redbank township, Armstrong county.

Mr. HICKMAN, Chester, joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution fixing the mileage of members, and favoring manhood suffrage; also a joint resolution instructing Congressmen to favor a line of steamers from the United States to Liberia in Africa; also, abolishing days of grace on negotiable paper.

Nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing the resolution of Mr. Thos. Mullin, of Philadelphia, making inquiry as to the number and names of the officers employed last session, and the amount of salaries.

It was amended by striking out the inquiry as to salaries, and passed.

Messrs. LINTON, THORN and MULLIN were appointed the Committee under the resolution of Friday last to investigate the passage of the bill changing the venue in cases of damages for injuries at Johnstown.

Adjourned.

The Committee Analized—Democratic Eloquence on Stanton.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1868.

The Committees of the House have doubtless been sent you, and your readers have had time to scan them. So far as the Allegheny members are concerned, they have no right to complain, if regard is had merely to the places assigned them.

The Railroad Committee is the one in which your people have just now the most interest. It is too so n, of course, to speak decisively of the leanings of its members on the free railroad question; but it may be well enough to analyze it, as to their localities. The Committee in that respect stands thus:

Wilson,	Allegheny,	Strang,	Tioga,
Ferd,	do	Herr,	Dauphin,
Millard,	do	Hamilton,	Lancaster,
Watt,	Philadelphia,	Duncan,	Venango,
Ashire,	do	McIntire,	Berks,
Clarke,	do	Weiker,	Somerset,
Kleckner,	do	Phillips,	Chester,
Fry,	do	*Jenks*,	*Jefferson*,
Josephs,	do	*Jones*,	Berks,
Stokes,	do	*Westbrook*,	Pike.
Holgate,	do		

Those in *italics* are Democrats.

You will see, by this, that Philadelphia has *eight* of the twenty-one members; while Chester, *Lancaster* and Dauphin, have each one, making eleven, or a majority of the Committee. Besides this, Pike, Berks and Tioga have each one, giving to the northern part of the Susquehanna Northern members, and the west only *seven*.

Messrs. Jenks and Jones, of the four Democratic members, are free railroad men. Jenks is from Pike county, the old road man, and Westbrook has not yet shown his hand. Mr. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, naturally leans to the Pennsylvania Road, and so, I suppose, would Phillips, of Chester. Herr, of Dauphin, has no special love for that road, nor has he any cause for affection towards it; but his location here, at the Capitol, where, as yet, no local defined local antipathy has been defined against it, places him under no particular pressure in that direction. Mr. Strang is nominally a free railroad man, but is not counted as being over-zealous in that regard. The seven western members are all free railroad men, including Jenks.

I have thus given you all I know of the leanings of the Committee, and your readers can judge for themselves from the facts before them.

A good indication was given, however, in the House this morning, by the adoption of a rule by a vote of seventy to twenty, that after a bill has been in Committee ten days a majority of the House can discharge it from further consideration of the same. Hitherto under the rules of the House it has required two-thirds to do this, and one-third of the House, having a Committee on its side, could smother a bill in Committee to the end of the session. This game is now blocked; and if the Railroad Committee should attempt to smother the Free Railroad bill, (of which I have no present apprehension,) a majority of the House can take the bill out of their hands.

This very much diminishes the prospects of the "croesters," and the chances of "pinching" bills are likewise considerably reduced.

The debate in the House on the Stanton resolutions brought out some queer eloquence on the democratic side. One of the speakers, Mr. Deise, of Clinton, for instance, said he wondered that Stanton did not shut himself up in his shell, like an oyster, and crawl like an unlicked dog to the top of some lofty mountain, and howl among the mountains, and ask forgiveness of his Maker. An oyster crawling, in that style, to that lofty height, and for that purpose, is good, say, sublime.

I was in error in stating that Mr. Browne, of Lawrence, voted for the adjournment of the Senate over from Thursday to Monday. It was Mr. Nilson, of Montgomery, who voted, instead of Mr. Browne, who voted no.

The telegraph reporter speaks of a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Errett, as a bill to reduce the *per diem* of Jury Commissioners. This is an error. The bill so introduced was one to limit their pay to the actual number of days' service rendered by them.

ALLEGHENY.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN ESCAPED FENIAN ARRESTED.

LONDON, January 15.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city to-day by the announcement that the Fenian Deary, who, with Michael Kelly, was rescued from the custody of the police at Manchester some weeks ago, had been captured. The police late yesterday afternoon overhauled a man near Waterford, Ireland, who answers completely the description of Deary. Other strong circumstances warrant the belief that the authorities have not been mistaken. The prisoner, under a strong guard, started for Manchester this morning, where he will be confined with his fellow prisoners for recognition.

AMERICANS ARRESTED.

The Government officials are very vigilant. Yesterday evening two Americans named Barroe and O'Neill, were arrested at Glasgow and imprisoned. Papers found on their persons indicate beyond doubt that they belong to the American wing of the Fenian organization.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

The motion recently made in the Court of Queen's Bench for a change of the place of trial of the Fenians Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullaney, from Warwick to London, is likely to be granted.

MISSION TO THE POPE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—It is reported that Lord Bloomfields, British Minister to Austria, and Lord Clarendon, have gone on a mission to Rome to request the Pope to use his influence with the inhabitants of Ireland for the suppression of the Fenian revolution.

HURRICANE AT TENERIFF.

LONDON, January 17.—Information is received here that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Teneriff and vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, &c. The damage was very great, though no mention is made of loss of life.

GREEK FIRE AT CORK.

CORK, Jan. 17.—A vial of Greek fire was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials here, but the material failed to ignite, and no injury was done. No clue to the perpetrator.

A FENIAN IDENTIFIED.

DUBLIN, January 17.—*Evening.*—At the examination of Lennon yesterday, Sergeant Kelly, survivor of the two policemen who were shot at Stephaside, and a woman, both swore that they fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shots which wounded one policeman and killed the other.

A TURKISH LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving the navigation of the mouths of the Danube.

ARREST OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AND OTHER AMERICANS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—When the Cunard steamship Scotia entered Queenstown last evening, a strong police force quietly went aboard and arrested George Francis Train, Grinnell and Geo. three of the passengers, from New York. It is understood these gentlemen were taken into custody on the charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. The proceedings cause considerable excitement both here and elsewhere throughout the Kingdom, especially among American residents.

NOTHING FOUND TO JUSTIFY THE ARREST OF TRAIN.

CORK, January 19.—A strict search of the person and baggage of George Francis Train disclosed no proof of complicity with the Fenian movements or justifying his arrest by the British police on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian plottings. Train asserts that he came over to Europe as a special correspondent of the New York *World*. He has formally protested through the United States Consul against his detention, and declares he was arrested upon no other ground than the finding of an Irish paper in his trunk.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

DUBLIN, January 19.—The police of Limerick have made a seizure of guns and ammunition found in shops of that city to put them out of reach of the Fenians.

ANOTHER EDITOR ARRESTED.

Dr. Waters, another editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested, but the particular charge is not stated. It is supposed, however, to be complicity in Fenian movements.

ONE OF THE CLERKENWELL CULPRITS.

LONDON, January 19.—Mike Marratt, who, it is now claimed, is positively known to be the party who fired the fuse at the Clerkenwell explosion, has been arrested at Glasgow and brought to London in irons.

FIRING ON THE POLICE.

A man named Claney has been arrested in this city charged with firing upon the police.

FENIAN MANIFESTO POSTED.

A Fenian manifesto was found this morning posted on the wall of the Mansion House, where it had been affixed despite the vigilance of the police, who have no clue to the perpetrator of this daring act. The baldness and audacity of the Fenians in the face of the vigorous measures of repression which have been adopted excites much uneasiness.

AUSTRIA.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

TRIESTE, January 16—*Morning.*—The fleet bearing the remains of Maximilian entered this harbor this morning. The Navara was immediately boarded by the Arch Duke, who covered the catafalque containing the corpse with wreaths and flowers. Great preparations are being made for the funeral ceremonies.

MINISTER OF WAR APPOINTED.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Kuli has been appointed Austrian Minister of War.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS AT VIENNA.

The remains of Maximilian arrived here last night by special train from Trieste, in charge of a military escort. The train was met upon arrival by Austrian officials, a large body of troops and a vast crowd of people, who had assembled to give expression to their respect for the dead and their sympathy with the living. The remains were formally received by the Imperial family at the Palace this morning. The funeral obsequies will be celebrated with solemn procession and requiem mass. The manifestation of popular feeling is general and intense.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

VIENNA, January 18.—*Evening*—The obsequies of Maximilian were celebrated this evening with great pomp, and the remains were consigned to their last resting place. The funeral procession was formed in the following order, viz: the head of the line was occupied by societies of orphans, carrying appropriate symbols of National grief; following were the clergy in a body the municipal authorities; the Mayor of the city; a corps of marines, acting as a guard of honor to the catafalque, bearing a casket containing the remains, the whole profusely decorated with immortelles; Admiral Tegethoff, officers of the navy and army in uniforms, with usual badges of mourning. In the Church of Capucinus were assembled the Emperor of Austria, the Arch Dukes, the Court Cabinet, Generals of the army, the Diplomatic Corps, and Special Envoys of foreign powers. After the regmum mass had been celebrated, the body was placed in the vault prepared for its reception. Vast crowds visited the remains during the day while lying in state. The Emperor Francis Joseph has written an autograph letter to Admiral Tegethoff, thanking him in the name of the imperial family for his services in recovering the remains of the late Emperor of Mexico and bringing them home for burial among his kindred.

RUSSIA.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The aggressive policy of the Russian Government in the Eastern question causes much alarm in Turkey.

The Northern *Post*, of St. Petersburg, has a noticeable article on the subject. The writer declares Russia does not desire extension of territory. Her only aim is to secure safety to the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* asserts that both England and France have urged the Sultan to make extensive military and naval preparation in the Mediterranean.

CHINA.

ANOTHER BATTLE—IMPERIALIST ARMY DEFEATED.

LONDON, January 17.—Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai state that another battle was fought between the rebels and Imperialists at Shintung. The Imperialist army, which was under the command of Footal, was again defeated.

ITALY.

SALE OF ECCLESIASTICAL ESTATES.

The sales of the Ecclesiastical estates have so far proved very productive. The sums realized at these sales show an average appreciation of forty-three per cent. in value of the property since placed in market.

THE LEFT PARTY DEFEATED.

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.—The party of the left has been defeated in the Italian Parliament on the motion to adjourn the debate on the budget for this year.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Later advices of Rio Janeiro represent the situation of affairs around Humaitara such as was believed that Lopez would be compelled to withdraw from Parana and fall back, with all his forces, on Ascencion. The allied army had been heavily reinforced, and was pressing the seige very closely.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS BILL.

PARIS, January 18.—Duke De Persigny, in a letter, objects to the bill recently proposed for the government of the press of the country. He thinks the press will be allowed too much latitude While he would favor a bill designed to give more freedom to the press, the obvious tendency of the present bill would be to leave journals free to assail public and private character.

SWEDEN.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—Parliament met yesterday. The King delivered the opening speech. After reviewing the state of the country, he entered upon the subject of the efficiency of the army. He favored the enrollment of all the male population in militia organizations, and the purchase of the most improved arms for the use of the army.

DENMARK.

VOTE ON THE TRANSFER OF WEST INDIES TO UNITED STATES.

COPENHAGEN, January 18.—The Government has received from the authorities of St. Thomas and St. Johns an official report of the vote taken on the question of the transfer to the United States. For the transfer 1244, against twenty-two.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1868.

IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning adopted the following very important resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this Committee, that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars be considered as the total amount of revenue to be obtained from internal taxes, and that the same, as far as practicable, be collected from: First, distilled spirits; second, distilled liquors; third, tobacco and manufactures of tobacco; Third, stamps; Fourth, special taxes; Fifth, incomes; Sixth, dividends; Seventh, salaries and emoluments; Eighth, banks and railroads. Leaving the least possible sum to be collected from industrial pursuits, or relieve that class of interests entirely.

SUPREME COURT—THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court was crowded this afternoon with many of the most distinguished members of the bar now in Washington, to hear the argument on habeas corpus case No. 880, *ex parte* Wm. H. McArdle, on an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. It will be remembered that McArdle was recently imprisoned by order of General Ord, and ordered to be tried by Military Commission, on the charge of hindering reconstruction by certain publications in a newspaper of which he is the editor. The accused was held to a bail in two thousand dollars to await further proceedings. The motion argued to-day was on the ground of hearing to all the principles involved.

Senator Trumbull was counsel for the military authorities. He contended that the case was not one of habeas corpus in question, nor was it of such a criminal character as required the Court to give it precedence. Besides, the accused being now at liberty, though under bail, was not in the custody of the sheriff.

Judge Black took issue with Mr. Trumbull, and argued that the interests not only of McArdle, but of all citizens of the United States, were involved in the question, and he insisted that the liberty of the citizen was the most precious of all blessings. He did not ask the early consideration of the case as a matter of favor, but as a matter of right.

Judge Sharkey briefly showed the importance of the course suggested by Judge Black.

Mr. Stanbery, appearing for the Government, opposed the motion for an early trial.

The Court took the matter under advisement.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Sewall, Assistant Inspector General, reports, under date of Vicksburg, January 8th, that an unsettled state of affairs exists, with great destitution, and no starvation. Comparatively few plantations will be working the ensuing year, though more attention will be paid to cereals. Few contracts are in force. Made no complaints. He could find no evidence of the truth of the assertion that the planters had determined on concerted action to force negroes to work at low wages. He thinks it will be necessary for the government to issue a limited amount of rations in the river counties of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, not in the interior there is little apprehension of suffering. He gives a report that an agent of Lake Providence absconded with $8,000, deposited with him by the freedmen, and concludes by saying there is a time when the bureau was more needed than at the present time.

MINT COMMISSIONERS.

The following named gentlemen were to-day designated by the President as Commissioners for the annual assay at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, on the 19th of February: Hon. Samuel Braggle, New York, Professor Jos. Henry, of Washington, Professor John Torrey, of New York, Hon. J. F. Putnam, of Boston, Hon. J. R. McClintock, of Pittsburgh, D. F. D. Bell, of Louisville, Gen. John H. Weston, jr., of San Francisco; John A. Knox, Treasury Department, and Franklin Peale, of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1868.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounted to $860,000; amount shipped $374,736; amount redeemed and destroyed $349,400; National bank notes issued $158,880; amount of the latter in circulation $299,566,296.

CONCERNING NATIONAL BANKS.

Gen. Logan will introduce the following resolution in the House on Monday:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession concerning loans by any

The Pittsburgh Gazette

STANZAS ON JOHNSON.

BY COPPERSMITH

When Andrew Johnson stooped to treason
Men found too late he coulda betray;
What charm can give the creature reason,
Or wash his bosom's stains away!

The proper course for him to follow;
And hide his shame from every eye,
Is either to resign all honor,
Or wring his bosom well, and die.

TO HER RING.

BY WILLIAM PATTISON.

Blest ornament! how happy is thy snare,
To bind the snowy finger of my fair!
O! could I learn thy nice coercive art,
And, as thou bind'st her fingers, bind her heart!

Not Kas'ern diadems like thee can shine,
Fed from her brighter eyes with beams divine;
Nor can their mightiest monarch's power command,
So large an empire as my charmer's hand.

O! could thy forth thy fond admirer wear,
Thy very likeness should in all appear;
My endless love thy endless round should show,
And my heart flaming, for thy diamond glow.

EPHEMERIS.

—Milwaukee owns 96 vessels.

—The *Rock* is the name of a new Protestant paper in London.

—George Francis Train vows he will be President of the United States. We fear that was only one of his superfluous vow-ills.

—White Melville, the gantal author of the "Interpreter," and one of the most inveterate clubists in England, is writing for *London Society*.

—Is Congress infamous? is the interesting conundrum put by Mrs. E. Cady Stanton in her notorious misnomer *The Revolution*.

—Glasgow once rejoiced in a newspaper styled the *Lungs of Lord*, but like other lungs, it gave out.

—Over one hundred men are at work on the new capitol at Albany.

—Twain is down on Train. Mark objects to George Francis.

—Helena is in Montana Territory, yet she has a skating park.

—It is said that New Jersey is becoming excited again on the Camden and Amboy monopoly question. We hope the excitement wont be too much for it, as the monopoly certainly has.

—The Boston *Post* has a singular way of styling itself the nation and its opinions the national views. It sounds very comical sometimes in its editorials, and probably Quilp has something to do with it.

—Salt Lake has become disgusted with the book of Mormon, and is rising so fast as to seriously threaten the City of the Saints.

—A Portland paper says that the Fenian movement in Maine is increasing in power.

—Pink violets are the fashionable things to put in boquets in New York now.

—The New York *Mail* denies the assertion that Rev. Henry Potter has been called to Grace Church.

—The St. Lawrence is frozen over at Quebec. The cold weather has done more than all our diplomatists towards annexing Canada.

—Garibaldi knows most of Whittier's poems off by heart, and the Emperor of Brazil has translated most of them into Portuguese.

—Wood is dearer than coal in Maine.

—The Sultan is thinking seriously of coming out in a new role, that of a reformer.

—"That astute old man" is what the London *Times*, which fears him, calls Mr. Seward.

—Charles Dickens thinks that American theatres are superior to English ones.

—General George B. McClellan is doing a little engineering on Paris street railways.

—Mike Lipman, the circus man, has bankrupted in Cincinnati, with debts amounting to $32,500.

—The wheat crop is nearly ready for harvest in the Salt Lake district.

—Murdock reads to immense audiences every night now in Philadelphia.

—Snow shoe clubs have succeeded skating rinks as the favorite pastime for Toronto ladies.

—One of Kosauth's colonels is teaching languages in Boston.

—Nevada is twice as large as New York, so there is some hope for it.

—The shoe trade at Lynn is reviving and it is thought that in February business will be good.

—Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Philadelphia, has collected over $1,790, which he has sent to the Cretans.

—$400,000 are invested in newspapers in Minnesota.

—On the 7th inst., Mr. John Henry died at Charlotte, Va., in the 72d year of his age; he was a son of Patrick Henry, the greatest and least known orator of America. One child of Patrick Henry's is still living.

—The St. Pauls *Magazine* laments the deterioration of English race horses.

—The Scandinavians in Madison, Wis., got up a torchlight procession in honor of Ole Bull.

—Edmund Kirke denies that he wrote the Dickens article in the *Northern Monthly*. Nobody ever supposed him capable of it.

—A wrought iron jail is to be put up in Louisville.

—Cincinnatians don't celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. They are too much devoted to Packin-ham.—*N. O. Crescent.*

—Near Chester, N. J., a fine bed of iron has been found. Some of it is to be taken out and made into sheets and pillars.

—The majestic ruins of an Aztec city have been discovered twenty-seven miles from Santa Fe.

—Douglass Jerrold, who was a man of great genius and wit, wrote a book which he called "Cakes and Ale." Barry Grey, who is a man of neither the one nor the other, has written a book to which he has modestly given the same title.

—John G. Saxe receives one dollar per line for his poems in the *Ledger*.

—Swinburne has stiff, straight, light red hair, and yet many persons think him the poet par excellence of the century.

—The paper having the largest circulation is the paper of tobacco.

—The entrance to Delmonico's restaurant in New York once adorned an aristocratic residence in Pompeii; but that was 1800 years ago.

—The Governor of Missouri committed suicide in 1809.

—Camillo Urso is playing in Chicago.

—The Detroit marriage for fun, which has been noticed in most of the newspapers, has been annulled by the Courts.

—Smyrna, in Asia Minor, though so old, likes to be in the fashion, and has had thirty earthquakes recently.

—The German Young Men's Christian Association of New York gives free dinners every day to the poor. One hundred and sixty rations are also sent daily to poor families in the city. This, we humbly suggest, is better than paying a hundred thousand dollars or more for a hall such, as the Farwell, in Chicago, which was after all nothing but a horrible trap.

—On Friday evening the White Fawn was produced for the first time in a very unsatisfactory manner, in New York, and the audience was not kind. At two o'clock the manager of Niblo's came forward and apologized for his inability to present the closing scenes, which was hardly necessary to an audience that had been waiting six hours.

—Chicago has had a gorgeous affair; a silver wedding where between $5,000 and $10,000 worth of presents were given. The cards were printed in silver and everybody went. One gentleman presented a set of silver valued at $2,500, another gave a dinner set of solid silver worth $1,600, and the employees of the firm of which the happy groom was senior partner sent a present worth $1,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 10|1|d&T

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breechline, Fire Backs, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 1ofeo1

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Sheet Iron Work, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of description, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 89 Second First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for SIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. 1ofjy1

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Copper Boiler Also, importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:dt:dwT

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REFUGE, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the power, and unfit candidates to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se24:dAT

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 278 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILL,

ja7:f41 A. W. EWING.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 23, 1867, by mutual consent.

WM. H. STURGEON,

ja7:k48 A. D. ROBB.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of MAIN & HAMMETT, in the Iron Commission Business, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. EDGAR G. HAMMETT retiring from said firm. OSCAR MAIN,

E. G. HAMMETT.

Pittsburgh, January 19 th, 1868.

The IRON COMMISSION BUSINESS will be continued under the firm name of

GEO. MALIN & CO.,

No. 69 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18th, 1868. ja18:j100

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between James Seibert, John Kerr, Henry Hollaman and Louis Wendell, under the firm name and style of SEIBERT, KERR & CO., in the business of manufacturing Lard Oil and Tallow Oil at Spring Garden Run, Reserve township, will cease on the 19th inst. Pittsburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS WIEDENHOLD, who alone has power to receive all moneys due said firm and to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

J. SEIBERT,

JOHN KERR,

H. HOLTZMAN,

LOUIS WIEDENHOLD.

Pittsburgh, December 5, 1867. ja11:d2

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.

Ha this day, JANUARY 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. PALMER and THOMAS PHILLIPS retire from said firm, their interest to L. G. VANHOOK and J. B. McCLELLAND, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 FIRST street.

J. S. PALMER.

T. PHILLIPS.

ja10:f78 ynw

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 5,000 bushels daily, including locomotive, 3 horses, 3 wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a complete and immediate start. There are 4½ acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms. Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 89 Grant St., opposite Court House. 1

COMFORTABLE DWELLING FOR SALE—No. 165 Second street. The building is two stories, with nine rooms, and in complete order, having all the modern improvements. Offered on easy terms of payment.

Also, two large Warehouses, fire-proof, very suitable for distillery, brewery or machine shop, situated in the Second ward. Apply to Bank Keller, in good order, goes with the building.

B. McCANN & CO.,

ja4 No. 122 Fourth street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and in the suburbs. Also, several Farms in good location. Also, a small Woolen Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

ja22 110 Grant street, opposite the Cathedral.

CHEAP BRICK HOUSE,

CONTAINING SIX ROOMS,

Situate on Caldwell Street, near Henry, Sixth Ward.

PRICE, $5,200.

APPLY TO

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

jy21 No. 66 Smithfield street.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. E. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au14

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c. At the lowest price and in the best manner, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

ja23:mwf

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 400 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE HEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City. 1

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schoenhaus & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 40 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap26:k250

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

GOOD UNDERSHIRTS, for 50 cents.
GOOD DRAWERS, for 50 cents.
HOOP SKIRTS, 50 cents upwards.
WOOL HOODS and CAPS, for 25 cents.
CASHMERE SCARFS, for 50 cents.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1 and upwards.
A GOOD UMBRELLA for 75 cents.
FUR TOP KID GLOVES, $1 50—cheap.
GENUINE STAR SKIRTS, $1.75.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, $1—worth $1.50.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, $1.25.
HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHS, 10 cents.
ENGLISH & FRENCH GLOVES, marked low.
HOSIERY, reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Customers Can Rely on Low Prices,

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

ja21

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

NEW GOODS!

Among which we have a splendid assortment of

LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Appique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.

We have also some more of those

Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,

FOR $1.50 A PAIR.

Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,

Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up

Our Cheap Bulletin:

Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 8c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12½.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 36c.
Wood Country Yarn, 45c a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Gent's Traveling Shirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.

☞ Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are

78 & 80 Market St.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

dec31

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET,

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

☞ Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, Skirts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, a full line of Notions and Small Wares. Also, a full line of Eastern and some manufactures.

We are Agents for FULLERTON'S FREE-PORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S ORIENTAL BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY ROADSIDE, sold strictly on commission, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our stock.

J. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,

J. G. STEPHENSON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 *Fifth Street.*

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.

FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.

MORRISON'S STAR SKIRTS.

All KINDS of FANCY JEWELRY.

WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.

CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.

FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARE, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY.)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near the Works.

☞ Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. jy8:h

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET,

(Gately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

☞ All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my25:1y25

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturer of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Cherry streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa. Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

☞ Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, COKE & and FAMILY COAL. NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh. P. O. BOX, 1202. oct31

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator,

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and FEED. Orders delivering in either city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice.

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 60 Smithfield Street,

Real Estate bought and sold. ny24

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE MEATHS, WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 184 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. se13

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja15:dawF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

CHEAP CARPETS

THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES, AT

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

They offer their whole stock—the largest and most complete in the city—AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

ja18

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood,

no30

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

REDUCED PRICES

OF OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

de31:tf3 (SECOND FLOOR.)

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS, all guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

☞ Gentlemen will find at our Establishment a full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no30:h58

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, Assimeres, Vestings, Overcoatings. Garments made to order and prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no27:h56

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 128 and 130 FIRST STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 104 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

se21:e30

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President. JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r. SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Allen, H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perry, Chas. B. Richards.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

no29:m30

HARDWARE.

B. WOLF, JR., & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware & Cutlery.

Are now receiving largest additions to our stock which is offered at Dealers at

EASTERN PRICES.

Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

se25:h73

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

au26

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Grates, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.

Remember the Third Ward. Wholesale and retail. ☞ All jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

IRON WORK FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

Proposals will be received until the 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, for the Cast and Wrought Iron required in the erection of the above Institution, in accordance with sample and detailed plans and specifications exhibited at the office of Barr & Moser, Architects, No. 7 St. Clair St.

GEO. ALDRES, Secretary.

Cor. Wood and Fourth sts., Pittsburgh.

S. FLEMING, } Committee.
J. S. RISBLE, }

de5:tf

J. D. MATTHEWS,

STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,

821 Liberty Street, opposite Wood,

MANUFACTURER OF STEEL STAMPS, OIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES for the Trade. Orders solicited, and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

no22:f46

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes and also STEAM and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power Engines, which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

F. C. GRIGGS, Wellsville, O.

Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. R. no2h2

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Town'd & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. fe24:d60

REDLEY'S STEAM CANDY.—Broken, assorted stick and Vanilla C. candy in papers and by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW.

Corner Liberty and Sand sts.

ja

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSALS FOR

STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1864 and the supplement thereto, approved 25th February, 1865, notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock at noon of the

Fourth Tuesday of February, 1868,

for doing the public PRINTING AND BINDING for the term of three years, from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1865, and according to the mode and manner and conditions specified in said act as the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item.

The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

I, ——, ——, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D. 1865, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years, from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per centum below the rates specified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, ——, will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved sureties, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1865, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 2nd day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of the ninth of April, 1865, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JANUARY 6th, 1868. ja7:j40

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Grass, Potatoes, &c. We have published, at gratuitous circulation, a pamphlet containing directions and value statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any calling at their address.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

Successors to H. B. BULGER, Agent,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description,

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has now large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. BUMILLER, Agent, Champagne.
DEVROUGE & CO., Agents, Champagne.
J. PRUNIER & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. L. MELING, Cette.
MORAN BROS., Cadiz, Spain.
ERHARD SCHMIDT, Nuremburg, A. Stein.
A. EYCKEL & CO., Ehrenbach, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
BASS & CO., British Ales.
TURNER & CO., Scotch Ales.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination quality and comparison of prices solicited. oct1:dxw

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,

CHOICE COFFEE,

AND

PURE SPICES,

GO TO

ROBINSON'S,

No. 20 Fifth Street.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES

At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Office and Warehouse—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Warerooms on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture Tops which have been injured by smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized, and made to look as new. de31

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured. All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at Eastern prices. ap4:d&w

W. W. WALLACE.

LEWIS KIN.....NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ.

KIM & SCHWARTZ,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

And dealers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

No. 148 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post Office, and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, at the Tunnel. oct11:y61 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. KIRKPATRICK,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO

OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS.

Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted.

PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.

Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH ST. de5:h56

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss.

In accordance with resolutions passed in Select and Common Councils, I, WM. H. HAVEMAN, the mayor of said city, do issue this my Proclamation, that on MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1868, the qualified voters of the several wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and the boroughs of Birmingham, Lawrenceville, Manchester, Allegheny and Temperanceville, will assemble at the several places of holding election, in the SECOND WARD, Pittsburgh, and CARLISLE TOWNSHIP, to elect, by ballot, the following—

SECOND WARD, Pittsburgh—One person to fill a vacancy in Common Council.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP—One person to fill a vacancy in Common Council.

Given under my hand and seal, this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1868.

WM. H. HAVEMAN, Mayor.

Attest: WM. C. MCCARTHY, City Clerk. ja17:td

SUNDRIES.

100 bbls. Flour, best in the city, from selected white wheat.
200 bbls. choice White Wheat Flour;
200 " Family Flour;
200 boxes prime Factory Cheese;
100 " Dairy "
200 bush. Timothy Seed;
200 " Clover Seed;
100 " Flax Seed;
100 " Dried Apples;
100 " Dried Peaches;

Butter, Lard, &c. &c., for sale and for sale by MEANOR & HARPER,

ja21 339 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE.

5 bbls. Cuba Molasses;
50 bbls. Porto Rico Molasses;
50 " Booth & Edgar Syrup;
25 " Sugar House "
15 " XX Ditto "
200 " Refined Sugars;
25 " Sugar House "
25 bbls. choice Porto Rico Sugar;
10 " " Cuba "

SCHOMAKER & LANG,

no15 Nos. 174 and 176 Wood st.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND

and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCKET HUBS, And TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS,

At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Pennsylvania Railroad depot.

COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

137 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Du Bois's Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—107 Walnut st., apl1:w20

WM. WIGHTMAN.....D. A. ANDERSON

**EAGLE OIL WOR

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

A Philadelphia Sharper Arrested in Pittsburgh—How it was Accomplished.

A young man, who has for some weeks past excited some attention in this city, by his lavish expenditure of money, was arrested last evening on a charge of forgery, by a detective officer from Philadelphia, assisted by Chief Scott and officer Rivers. The facts leading to his arrest are as follows:

About the first of January a check for $830, payable to David Hall, was presented at the Southwark National Bank of Philadelphia, and duly cashed. The check bore the signature, apparently genuine, of Mr. Alexander Young, a very wealthy and widely known liquor dealer in Philadelphia. A few days subsequently, another check, bearing the same signature, and drawn for $760,99, was presented at the same bank and cashed without suspicion. This check was made payable to another individual, whose name we did not learn. The operator seems to have taken a resting spell then until the 20th inst. On Wednesday last the following letter was received at the bank mentioned:

PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1868.

PAYING TELLER—Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find a check for $780.70, which I got on Saturday afternoon. It was too late to draw the money—I had business to attend to here, and had to come on here. You will please to send a draft for the enclosed. Respectfully,

JOHN LAUGHLIN,

In care of Evans' Novelty, &c.

The letter contained a check for $780.70, signed by Mr. Young, and made payable to John Laughlin or ord. r. Suspicion was aroused by the latter, and investigation ensued. Investigation led to the discovery that all three of the checks were forgeries. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of Messrs. Joshua Taggart and George H. Smith, detective officers in Philadelphia, who took prompt measures. The following letter was written to the bank correspondent:

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1868.

MR. LAUGHLIN—Enclosed you will find all you desire from me. We take great pleasure in handing it to you.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE H. SMITH.

The enclosure was a check was made payable to "Forger, three or five years in the Eastern Penitentiary, or as the Judge shall order." The whole was enclosed in an envelope directed, stamped, and properly stamped and postmarked. With this Mr. Smith started for this city, arriving here about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. He immediately secured the services of Detective Volney Scott and officer Rivers, who accompared him to Evans' "Novelty" on Fifth street. There the letter was given to the clerk with proper directions, and the officers waited. Shortly afterwards a young man came in and called for the letter. It was delivered to him and Chief Scott and officer Rivers approached him. He made a sudden break for the door, however, and ran like a deer, Chief Scott finally overtook him on Virgin alley and he was conducted to the Mayor's office. He had thrown a letter away, but it was found on the pavement. He asserted strongly his innocence, but admitted that the last check was forged in a room in the second story of a building on Sixth street, alleging that another man forged it, however. He states the others were both forged in Philadelphia On his person on the 20th was found a check on the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh. The prisoner is a young man, gives his name as John Sargent, and says he resides in Philadelphia. He and a friend arrived in this city two or three weeks ago, and made themselves quite conspicuous by their lavish expenditure of money. The friend stated that he had spent considerable time in California, where he had struck a rich lead of silver. He was on his way thither with his friend Sargent. The "other young man" had not been arrested last evening.

Renal Affections.

The frequency of Kidney affections and the many complaints arising from disease of the Urinary Organs give occasion for much study and investigation of those difficulties. The old and the young, the high and the low, are all more or less subject to these troublesome affections; from the diabetes of infants to the gout and gravel of old age, the much exposed laborer at his toil, to the luxurious liver at his ease.

From the very nature of our peculiar system of practice, we have perhaps had more experience in the treatment of these affections than usually falls to the lot of any Practitioner in the land. And it is in these affections more than any other that an examination of the urine is required in order to understand the true nature of the disease. All urinary difficulties do not arise from gravel, nor do all gravelly indications arise from affection of the Kidneys, and it is by an examination of the urine alone that these facts are to be verified many times.

And it is by the precise distinction between the many ills belonging to these organs which we are enabled to make by this examination, that we are so successful in their cure.

We believe that we have treated more patients laboring under these difficulties than any other physician in the State of Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghen mountains, and do not hesitate to say that we have cured a greater per centage (by one-fourth) of all our patients than has been done by any other.

These facts can be verified from our records. We seldom fail to relieve our patients of their sufferings in these diseases at once. From close attention and long and patient investigation, we have learned to know the precise nature of all these affections, and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used in each, as well as the remedies best adapted to each particular case, and will give relief at once. Try them for yourselves and verify the fact. Send a vial of urine, and we can send you the necessary medicine.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

A Horse Trade.

Horse trading is a business in which perhaps there are as many "sharpers" engaged as any other legitimate business that could be named, and unless a man has had so e experience with horses, he had better keep out of it, or, to use an old saying, he will "get the eye teeth cut." Notwithstanding this fact is generally known, the "regular dealers" have very little difficulty in finding victims who are willing to risk their judgment and run the chances of being swindled, which in nine cases out of ten is the result. Alderman Strain had a case of assault and battery yesterday, which was the result of a horse trade, for which we have the following particulars: John Owens, it appears, traded a horse to John Sampson for two horses, either one of which he would have taken for his one received, and on discovering that he had been cheated, Sampson, by advice of an attorney, went to Owens and demanded his horses and left the one he had received, which, it is said, is not to the liking of Owens, it appears, is not in the habit of giving up a bargain of which he has the better end, and refused to allow Sampson to leave the premises. Sampson refusing to go, it is alleged that Owens drew a large knife and assaulted him. James Owens, a son of John, who was present at the time, urged his father to aid Sampson, who, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," beat a hasty retreat and made information against John Owens, the father, for assault and battery, and against the father and son for surety of the peace. The parties were arrested and held to bail for a hearing, in default of which James Owens, the son, was committed to jail.

Get a Real Estate Register.

The January number of the *Real Estate Register*, published by Croft & Phillips, No. 139 Fourth street, is now ready.

Parties wishing to buy or sell real estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult their *Register*, a copy of which can be had by calling at their office, as above, or by sending your address, it will receive prompt attention. Capitalists, read the *Register*, before making homes or investments of any kind, will find in their work a description of various kinds of property, with location, price, terms, &c. They have also for sale one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Missouri, ranging in price from two dollars to thirty dollars per acre, according to improvements. For investments in these lands are unsurpassed. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Memphis Railroad passes through some of them, and they can never again be purchased at the figures now asked for them. Maps, tides, &c., can be seen at their office. Give them a call and you will be kindly entertained.

George Campbell, Esq., of Vermont, the justly world-wide celebrated breeder of Vermont Spanish Merino Sheep, returned through this city on Thursday, after visiting Messrs. Glenn & Brother, and their flock of famous improved Spanish Merino Sheep, at Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Campbell expressed himself much gratified at the great success of Messrs. Glenn & Brother as breeders of Spanish Merino Sheep. The evenness of the wool of individual sheep, as also of the flock at large, and their constitution; beauty and desirableness of their fleece, length of staple, firmness, crimp and beauty of style, mildness and the strength of the wool and entire exemption from gum, and being without an extra amount of oil or yolk, was particularly pleasing and remarked upon by Mr. Campbell.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. sawF

A Wondrous Cure.

DR. KEYSER:—I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you. On the first of April, in the year 1865, as you will remember, I was sorely afflicted with the scrofula, and had gave up all hopes of ever having a cure. I often thought that it was impossible, that nothing could be done, for I had tried nearly everything that was within my reach and tried seven well learned doctors; and failed in all; some could relieve me of my awful suffering of pain that was raging in my body, but no touch towards effecting a cure, and one day as I was reading over the list of cures effected by your treatment on Scrofula, I began to think of the old saying "that as long as there was life there was hope," and I would try once more, for I knew I never could get well by doing nothing; that the disease had taken a deep hold in my body, and was fast devouring the flesh from off my bones, and without some help I must surely die; and that was a settled point by all who ever saw or was acquainted with me, for I had running sores on my left shoulder and arm, and they were filled with proud flesh. I could not use my arm at all by times, and my right leg was affected from my body to the end of my toes, running sores on and about the knee, and was swelled till I often thought it would burst. When I set my foot on the floor there was no natural feeling in my foot and leg, by times, for the skin became all purple spotted, and there were days and weeks and months that I could not walk a step without the aid of some one's help, or a staff, and at last run all over my head and face. My face and head were also swollen, and it affected my eyes so that I could not see to read or work any at all, and there arose large lumps of humor, one after the other, around my head and face. Indeed, I suffered days and nights. I scarcely knew when I was asleep, and I began to think this would not do. I then presented myself before Dr. Keyser, and he said that a cure was certain, and I began immediately to undergo his treatment; and it was light, I thought, for all other doctors had blistered and cupped and caused me pain; but the third night after I began to take Dr. Keyser's medicine I slept the whole night without pain or groan, and the swellings began to disappear from all parts of my body, and in three months I could walk four miles in one day, and in six months the awful sores were entirely cured up, and in one year I was entirely cured, and am perfectly well; have had better health than I ever had in my life ever since, and I thought that I'd wait long enough to be certain of the truth; that I have remained healthy and strong ever since, and a thousand thanks to you, which, under the providence of God, that you have cured me, that he may bless the use of your medicine to others as he has to me, and that his Divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your patient.

I wish you to publish this and let all those who know what I do about your medicine, for I consider it my duty to make my case known to the country for the benefit of others, who may be suffering as I was, and do not know the value of your medicine.

MRS. SARAH A. NEGUS.

WEST POINT, COL. CO., OHIO, }
December 21st, 1867. }

We, the undersigned, live in Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio, and will be pleased to satisfy any one of the truth of this certificate, which was written by the parties themselves.

GEORGE HARMAN,
GEORGE FULTS, SR.,
DANIEL VONFOSSEN.

Dr. Keyser's Resident Consulting Office for lung examinations and treatment of obstinate chronic diseases, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Another Great Cure of Asthma.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of Asthma for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical advice without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what it was to be free from the disease. I had to sit up in bed every night for weeks and weeks without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts I made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, I had to be set up with all night, with the doors and windows of the hou e thrown wide open, in order to inhale the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 13th of October, 1866, having heard of Dr. Keyser's skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but, I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. Keyser examined me carefully and my lungs also, with his LUNG SOUNDER, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his remedies for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and totally free from the Asthma and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and, if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother.)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 9, 1867.

The cure of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks, their continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but admit that the cure is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as we look on Asthma, every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt investigate for themselves.

Dr. Keyser's Resident Consulting Office for lung examinations and treatment of obstinate chronic diseases, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Orphans of Soldiers.

The friends of the orphans of soldiers will rejoice to know that the establishment for their education and general welfare at Phillipsburg, under the care of Rev. W. G. Taylor, is eminently successful. When we visited it there were about one hundred and eighty-five girls enjoying good health and most wisely managed. It is a ground for gratitude that the Superintendent knows how to win the children's hearts and secure their love and attention to duty, without severe disciplinary measures. Aided by competent teachers the usual branches of education are well taught, and an opportunity given to learn music on the piano. The religious education will be christian without being sectarian. It is affecting to address a congregation of precious youth, whose fathers offered up their lives for their country in its great struggle against rebellion.

The buildings for this institution are well adapted for light, ventilation and heat, and everything is kept clean and neat and in its place. The boarding and dress of the orphans is substantial and comfortable. Everything is adapted to make a useful and happy home to all children who can be reasonably satisfied.

Four gentlemen in the vicinity, belonging to different political parties, have given everything approving to the Institution a thorough examination, and "congratuiate Col. McFarland, the State Superintendent of soldiers' orphans, and the State authorities on the great success that has attended the soldiers' orphans school, located at Phillipsburg."

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Since the Bankrupt act went into operation three hundred and forty-three petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy, voluntary and involuntary, have been filed in the office of S. C. McCandless, Esq., Clerk of the United States District Court, in this city. These petitions are from the various counties embracing the Western District of Pennsylvania, under the jurisdiction of Hon. Wilson McCandless, United States District Judge. The number from each county is given below:

Allegheny.. 37	Potter..... 1	Luzerne	44
Butler..... 1	Erie..... 20	Mifflin	8
Armstrong. 6	Warren..... 13	Fulton	1
Mercer..... 4	McKean..... 1	Bedford.....	2
Crawford.. 23	Elk..... 2	Somerset	4
Venango.... 19	Forrest..... 1	Juniata.....	2
Clarion..... 1	Jefferson 4	Snyder.....	1
Fayette 2	Cameron 4	Union	4
Westmore-land.....	Clearfield.... 2	Northumb'd	7
	Cambria..... 4	Wyoming....	2
Indiana..... 4	Blair 6	Sullivan	1
Beaver 2	Center 1	Montour....	6
Washington. 10	Clinton..... 1	Columbia....	8
Greene..... 5	Lycoming.. 8	Bradford....	15
Huntingdon 2	Tioga..... 19	Susquehan'a.	6

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally.

Sad Accident.—A little boy, a son of Wm. K. Nesbit, of South Fayette township, was burned to death on Tuesday evening. The little fellow, who was only two years of age, fell upon the stove while his mother was drawing a pail of water, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. F.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1868.

SENATE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RAILROAD CHARGES.

Mr. SHOEMAKER, from the Committee appointed last year to investigate alleged extortionate charges by railroad companies, made a report of two hundred and fifty-four pages in pamphlet form. Three thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill was reported affirmatively.

TO TAX BANK CAPITAL.

Mr. BURNETT, of Monroe, presented a bill amending the revenue laws, by taxing the capital stock of banks three mills upon par value—if worth more in market, then upon the market value.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Providing that in elections for municipal officers outside of Philadelphia, voters shall vote for all municipal officers, including Councilmen, on one slip, marked "city and ward officers."

Changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD—VIOLATION OF CHARTER.

Attorney General Brewster, in a communication to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of inquiry passed last session, announces that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have violated their charter by not negotiating to build a branch to Erie.

THE STANTON RESOLUTIONS.

At the evening session the Stanton resolutions on final passage were debated till late. Amendments by Messrs. BURNETT and DAVIS, requiring the same policy of economy in the War Department as was followed by General Grant, were voted down.

The Senate at twelve o'clock, adjourned without action.

HOUSE.

Mr. RICHARDS, of Fulton, a resolution prohibiting the appointment of Special Committees hereafter. Indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. MANN, of Potter, the House will hereafter meet at 10 A. M.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, incorporating the Accommodation Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh; extending the mechanics lien laws to persons making oil tanks and other appliances in oil refineries.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Lancaster, restoring pensions to soldiers of 1812.

Mr. DIESE, of Clinton, validating titles made by administrators, &c., without authority.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Venango, taking five per cent off the taxes of Pitt Hole City; authorizing the closing of the Lock at Franklin, and the building of a shute in the dam for the passage of boats.

Mr. MULLIN, (Thomas,) of Philadelphia, repealing the first section of the Act of 1794, prohibiting the running of vehicles, cars, &c., on Sunday.

Mr. DAY, of Washington, a supplement to the Act of 1867, relative to the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company.

PRINTING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Five thousand copies in English and fifteen hundred in German of the Governor's Message, after some debate were ordered to be printed.

An amendment by Mr. MULLIN, (Thomas,) of Philadelphia, to include Judge Allison's answer, was declared out of order.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1868.

SENATE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

The following resolutions were presented from the Railroad Committee:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to proceed by *quo warranto* or otherwise against the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, and should he fail in the Courts to reach the corporation, report to the Senate what legislation is necessary to compel the Company to comply with the objects which the Legislature had in view when it incorporated it.

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the report and testimony be printed.

The first resolution was postponed and the second passed.

BILLS READ.

Mr. WALLACE, one incorporating the Artizans' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. WHITE, one authorizing Indiana county to borrow money for public buildings.

Also, the Free Railway bill of last session as a supplement to the general law.

Mr. ERRETT, one authorizing the Noblestown and Temperanceville Plank-road Company to surrender parts of its road in Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill requiring Bedford county to pay James Clark three thousand dollars for a bridge over Raystown Branch, and authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record all official bonds, passed finally.

STANTON RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The Stanton resolutions were passed finally to night, at half past eleven o'clock, by a strict party vote.

HOUSE.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' REPORT.

Three thousand copies of the Soldiers' Orphans' Report were ordered for the Department, and one thousand for the House.

BANK STOCK ASSESSORS.

A resolution by Mr. PHELAN, Democrat, of Greene, requiring a report from the Auditor General and State Treasurer of the number, names and salaries of special assessors of National Bank stock, appointed under the act of 1867, was, on motion of Mr. THORN, Republican, Philadelphia, referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

CHAPLAIN ELECTED.

Rev. C. H. Forney, of Harrisburg, was elected Chaplain, after an hour's debate.

RAILROAD BILLS REPORTED.

The Free Railroad Law and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bill were both reported affirmatively, the former by Mr. WILSON, and the latter by Mr. FORD.

REBEL DAMAGES.

Mr. WINGER, of Franklin, read a bill compensating the citizens of Franklin, Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, York, Perry and Fulton counties for rebel damages.

SAVINGS' BANK SUPPLEMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, presented a supplement for the Mechanics Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1867.

SENATE.

BILLS FINALLY PASSED.

Appointing Wm. Vandike Commissioner in place of Edward Beazlon for the vacation and sale of Methodist burial ground in Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Packet Company; capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with permission to double the same in steamers on the Monongahela river; principal office in Pittsburgh.

Requiring Supervisors of Shenango township, Lawrence county, to pay Wm. Harbeson the amount expended by him for volunteers in 1864.

BILLS PRESENTED.

By Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, one enabling married women to contract for the rental of dwellings and stores.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one exempting the Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation; also, an eight hour law except for agricultural laborers.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, offered a resolution authorizing a new Standing Committee on retrenchment and reform. Passed—the Committee to be announced on Monday.

Mr. PHELAN, (Dem.) of Greene, offered a resolution refusing extra pay to members on special committees during the present session. Referred.

Mr. THOMAS MULLEN, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution refusing to pay officers of the House not authorized by law. Referred.

Mr. MEEK, (Democrat,) of Centre, offered a resolution urging Secretary Seward to instruct the American Minister in England to demand the immediate release of American citizens imprisoned by Great Britain for alleged political offences. Referred.

Mr. HICKMAN'S amendments to the Constitution were reported negatively; also, the resolution abolishing days of grace on negotiable papers; also, repealing the act compelling corporations to pay counsel fees.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, one exempting the produce of forests ascending the Monongahela slackwater from taxation.

Mr. PHELAN, of Greene county, one authorizing Waynesburg to levy a special tax.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, one providing for the district in funds for the support o soldiers' orphans.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, repealing the supplement to landlord and tenant act, known as the "Tioga Law," so far as Allegheny county is concerned.

Mr. NICE, of Schuylkill, one directing the State Treasurer to pay in National bank notes to banks holding special certificates the difference between the value of gold and currency.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 23.—A resolution was introduced in the Legislature urging upon Secretary Seward to instruct the United States Minister to demand of the British Government the immediate release of all American citizens imprisoned for political offences, and insist upon the adoption of some fixed policy to insure protection of the rights of American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

FROM EUROPE.

George Francis Train Sensation.

Particulars of His Detention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARTELLO TOWER AGAIN ATTACKED.

LONDON, January 20.—Advices received here state that the Fenians attacked Martello tower, at Duncannon, Waterford county, Ireland, on the evening of Friday last. No particulars.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE DUBLIN NATION.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—The Government is about to commence legal proceedings against the proprietors of the Dublin *Nation* for the publication of seditious libels and inflammatory articles in that journal.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

LONDON, January 21—*Noon.*—The following particulars of the arrest of Geo. Francis Train have been received from Queenstown. During the transit of the tender which contained the passengers and baggage of the Scotia to the wharf, the baggage of Train, as well as that of Thomas C. Durant, of New York, who was also a passenger, was subjected to a most vigorous examination by the customs officers. Nothing of an incendiary or seditious character being found in the trunks of either, they were both permitted to go ashore. As they stepped from the steamer to the wharf they were arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace in the city. An examination eliciting nothing against the prisoners to warrant their detention, they were discharged. Soon after their arrival at their hotel they were re-arrested. Upon the completion of the second examination Durant was discharged. The authorities, however, detained Train, and he was sent in custody to the Cork jail. On Saturday he was brought before the Court and re-examined, but remanded until Monday, 27th inst.

In the meantime the case is creating considerable excitement. The newspapers are reprinting the characteristic speeches of Train as forming a sort of justification for his arrest.

MR. TRAIN DISCHARGED.

LONDON, January 21.—*Evening.*—Mr. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork this morning. He has sent the following dispatch by Atlantic cable to his friends in America: I have just been released on the intervention of Mr Adams. I have brought suitagainst the British Government for one hundred thousand pounds damages.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

THREATENED DISTURBANCE AT WATERFORD.

DUBLIN, January 21—*Evening.*—The accounts received here of a threatened disturbance in Waterford county were greatly exaggerated. On Friday a number of men under cover of night surrounded the Martello Tower at Duncannon, and made hostile demonstrations, but finding the place well garrisoned, the crowd retired without making any attack or doing damage.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, January 22.—The discussion of the Alabama Claims has recently been revived in the English journals. Lord Hobart has written two able letters to the *Times*, in which he sustains the position taken by the American Government on the subject. The celebrated writer, "Historicus," in a communication, and the London *Times*, editorially, reply to Lord Hobart's arguments. The terms of these replies are moderate and conciliatory.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL UNEASINESS.

LONDON, January 20.—Paris correspondents of the London press say a feeling of uneasiness is perceptible in political and financial circles. Though no one believes war is threatened from any quarter, still the great activity in the arsenal and dock-yards of France, and the pressure brought to bear upon the Corps Legislatif for the passage of the army bill, are circumstances which contribute to excite the public mind and to impair confidence in the stability of peace.

RUSSIAN PAPERS AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The *Patrie*, in an editorial on the Eastern question, comments on certain mischievous articles on France and Prussia, which have recently appeared in Russian papers, and declares that it is evident that these journals have done all they could to create discord and bring about a rupture of the relations existing between Prussia and France.

PEACE MANIFESTO FORTHCOMING.

The *Espagne* says the Emperor is preparing, and will soon cause to be issued, a manifesto assuring Europe it is the desire and policy of his Government to maintain peace.

ITALY.

COST OF THE GARIBALDI IRRUPTION.

FLORENCE, January 21.—According to a statement made by the Government, the measures taken to prevent the late invasion of the States of the Church by the Garibaldiians have added eighteen million livres to the expenditures of the past year.

SHARP NOTE TO SPAIN.

Prime Minister Menabrea has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government. It was called forth by the speech of Queen Isabella, at the opening of the Cortez, in which it was announced that Spain was ready to interfere for the defence of the Papal States. Menabrea informs the Spanish Cabinet that Italy will not admit intervention in her affairs of any foreign power, save France, in whose case such intervention is only allowed by special treaty stipulations.

PRUSSIA.

TREATY NEGOTIATION WITH UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The American Minister, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, is now engaged in negotiating with the Prussian government for the establishment of a new commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

RUSSIA.

A RUMOR DENIED.

LONDON, January 22.—The report which has been extensively circulated that the Russian government was sending troops to the southern frontier is untrue. That government, in an official note, has denied the rumor.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR SITUATION.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from South America, which says the communications of President Lopez at Humaita are secure, and the attempts of the allies to take that fortification by siege are hopeless. The cholera has broken out in Buenos Ayres, and specie payment has been suspended in Montevideo. These internal difficulties, the writer thinks, will prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay on the part of Brazil and Uraguay

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction Bill Passed.

Yeas 123, Nays 45.

The Bill Reported to the Senate.

Currency Contraction Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to fund the public debt and amend the banking laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides that for the purpose of paying off the compound interest notes, three per cent. certificates, and other outstanding indebtedness payable in lawful money, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and pay out such notes as were authorized by act of February 25th, 1862; provided their whole amount shall at any time exceed four hundred millions of dollars, including those already issued, except in cases hereafter specified. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds to an amount sufficient to cover all existing obligations, which shall bear interest at not more than three and a half per cent. per annum, principal and interest, payable in coin, to be due in fifty years, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. They are to be exchanged at not less than par value for any bond, certificate, note other evidence of indebtedness of the United States, except bonds, five per notes which, are not to be funded until after decided by Congress, and the new bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by State or local authority.

Section third provides that the limit of three hundred millions in amount of circulating notes shall be revoked, and that any National bank may receive eighty per cent. on the value of new bonds deposited with the Treasurer in notes for circulation, provided this does not exceed seventy per cent. on its paid up capital. Existing banks are required to substitute bonds of the new issue for those now deposited to an equal amount, bearing the same relation to circulation and capital, as required by this section, in case of new banks. Any bank guilty of forfeiture of old bonds and winding up their affairs by the Controller of Currency, in which case their notes are to be redeemed by a sufficient amount of legal tender notes which shall be issued in excess of the four hundred millions heretofore authorized; but if the amount of United States notes and National bank notes together shall at any time exceed seven hundred millions, the bonds deposited by the Banks may be devoted to them on receipt by the Treasurer of the amount of their outstanding notes in United States notes. The fourth section provides for the creation of a sinking fund, by the retention of two-sevenths of the legal tender notes, or bonds deposited to secure circulating notes, received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, who are to cancel an amount of United States notes equal to such excess, so that the whole amount of circulating and legal tender notes shall be reduced seven hundred millions, until legal tender notes outstanding be reduced to two hundred millions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the regular order of business, being the motion of Mr. BUTLER to reconsider the vote ordering the Reconstruction bill as reported from the Committee on Reconstruction.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, eighty-three; nays, seventy-five.

So the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. BUTLER offered his amendment giving the appointment of State officers to the Constitutional Convention, and then moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. Negatived.

The amendments offered by Mr. BINGHAM yesterday were agreed to without division.

Mr. BUTLER explained his amendment, and Messrs. STEVENS and KELLEY advocated it.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment was rejected—yeas fifty-three, nays one hundred and one.

The following is the vote on Mr. BUTLER'S amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Brooks, Buckland, Bundy, Cake, Chanler, Clark (Ohio), Clark (Kansas), Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cullem, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Field, Garfield, Gravelly, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Hayley, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (Conn.), Hulburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jencks, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence (O.), Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Marvin, Mayham, McCarthy, McCrary, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Munn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Palsbey, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Stark weather, Stevens (Pennsylvania), Stevens (New Hampshire), Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Tift, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn (New York), Van Horn (Missouri), Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne (Wisconsin), Washburne (Indiana), Washburn (Massachusetts), Welker, Williams (Pennsylvania), Williams (Indiana), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ohio), Wilson (Pennsylvania), Winslow, Woodbridge—two.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barker, Baldwin, Barnes, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Burr, Chanler, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Eggleston, Eldridge, Elliott, Farnsworth, Ferris, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Haskell, Hill, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Iowa. Hubbard, (W. Va.) Hubbard, (Conn. Hurlburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jencks, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Morrissey, Mungen, Neblack, Nicholson, Pheips, Pruyn, Robinson, Ross, Stegreaves, Steward, Stone, Taber, Trimble, (Ky.) Van Auken, Van Trump, Wood, Woodward—forty-five.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The following is the reconstruction bill as passed.

Be it enacted, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas there are no civil State Governments Republican in form, and that the existing pretended governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the Executive or Judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled, "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin by special orders upon all officers in command within the several Military Departments, within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, is authorized to remove at his discretion, by his order, from command any or all of said Commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of Colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments republican in form in said several States and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the Army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several Provisional Governments within the said several designated States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several Commanders of the Military Departments within said States, and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail Military Commanders to said Military Departments, or to remove any officer therefrom, and the duties herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the armies of the United States to aid or assist by force of arms the authority of either of said Provisional Governments in said disorganized States, to oppose or in any manner hinder the action of the United States, as provided in this act and acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or wilful neglect of any person to perform any duty lawfully always that no citizen, native born or naturalized, who is guilty of crime against the laws of any foreign State, by reason of his enlistment in the army or navy of such State, or who shall have acquired naturalization by misrepresentation or fraud, or who, as to residence against the United States, shall have forfeited or who shall have renounced his rights as a naturalized citizen, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any naturalized citizen of the United States shall have left his native country, with intent to remain and become domiciled therein, or shall be found residing in any foreign State, without reasonable evidence of intention of permanent residence to any foreign State, or shall engage as an army or navy be bigger

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock, Friday.

THE ARSON CASE

Commonwealth vs. Michael Scahill and Thomas Hughes, indictment setting forth to and causing the destruction of Wallace's foundry, in the Tenth ward on last Christmas morning—was resumed, A. G. Cochran, Esq., for the defense, concluding his summing up to the jury. He was followed by Major A. M. Brown, for the prosecution. The Court charged the jury, and they retired at 11:30. At 2:55 the jury came into Court, said they had not agreed, and that their difference of opinion could not be reconciled. They were accordingly discharged from the further consideration of the case. The jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

OTHER CASES.

T. J. Augustine, of the Third ward, indicted for selling liquor without license, on the return of Constable Julius Dougherty, was found not guilty, the county paying the costs.

John Mitsch, of Allegheny, indicted for the larceny, by bailee, of a watch, the property of Michael Murray, was acquitted. The case was previously tried during the term, the jury failing to agree.

John Salisbury, of Birmingham, indicted for feloniously shooting William Parks, on 10th of September last, put in the plea of guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding. Sentence deferred.

Casper Willis, colored, convicted of feloniously appropriating a pair of boots and a pair of pantaloons, the property of George Lockley, also colored, was sentenced to three months in the county jail.

Morris Green, a colored lad, was indicted for malicious mischief, on complaint of Dr. H. T. Coffey. The prisoner was taken into the employ of Dr. C. with a view of making him useful in doing service at his house, but he proved the reverse. Among other doings he broke a scalpel, destroyed a silver spoon, and through carelessness or devilry almost set the house on fire. He also manifested such a spirit of destructiveness as to render his confinement a matter of necessity. The jury convicting, the lad was committed to the House of Refuge.

John Sadler, German, was indicted for an aggravated assault and battery on the little son of Mrs. Nancy E. Cain, colored. The parties reside in the Third ward, Allegheny. It appears that some small boys were snow-balling in the street, on New Year's day, when the son of the defendant, having been struck in the face, began crying. His father soon came out, enraged, and seizing the boy Cain by the ears raised him off his feet and shook him violently, injuring him, it was alleged, quite severely. The case is in progress as we write.

Verdict not guilty, defendant and prosecutor each to pay one-half the costs.

Jesse Miller and William Hirholtzer were indicted for assault and battery on complaint of Mrs. Hildebrand, residing on Factory street. A difficulty occurred between the parties concerning a door on the premises of the complainant, adjoining, or part of the building occupied as Feltz's vinegar factory. In attempting to nail up the door, which was resisted by Mrs. Hildebrand, the offense was alleged to have been committed, Mrs. H. getting severely squeezed in her resistance to the closing of the door. The question of right-of-way entered into the case, and occupied the attention of the Court till adjournment. It will be resumed this morning.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

FRIDAY, January 24.—In the case of Hanley vs. Rafferty, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $167.

Aiken & Masters vs. Patrick Dunlevey's administrators. Verdict for plaintiff for $121 20, subject to opinion of Court on questions of law reserved.

John M. Brown vs. W. H. Ingham. Action to recover balance alleged to be due on purchase price of a meat shop from plaintiff. Verdict for defendant.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were left with H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, January 23d, 1868:

William Peoples, administrator of Ann Peoples, to Samuel Houdenshield, March 13th, 1868, for lot in Union township, containing one acre.....$1,400

George Metzel, Jr., to John A. Metzel, November 14th, 1867, for lot in Reserve township, containing one acre one hundred and eighteen perches.....$600

Elizabeth Grimes to James Prentice, August 5th, 1867, for lot on the north side of Beaver street, in Sewickley borough, 64 by 200 feet.....$350

George R. Riddle, assignee of R. H. Leckey, to William Motheral, August 27th, 1867, for lots Nos. 1 and 2, in McKaun & Leckey's plan of lots, in McClure township, fronting on Shady Avenue, 49 feet.....$700

Christian Fass to W. C. Aughenbaugh, January 22, 1868, for lot in Birmingham, fronting on Carson street, 18 feet and running back 90 feet to an alley.....$5,000

Mrs. M. Semple, assignee of Hemphill, Administrators, to Henry Stoebner, January 4th, 1868; for a lot in Collins township, No. 4 in a plan of lots called "Morningside," containing eleven acres and one hundred perches.....$4,600

John Moore to Stephen McCarthy, September 24, 1857; for a lot in Lawrenceville, 90 in front by 150 of lots laid out by "St. Mary's Cemetery," 24 by 100 feet fronting on Cemetery street....$600

Robert Woods to the Allegheny County House, December 27th, 1867; for a tract of land in Moon township, with buildings, containing 150 acres.....$5,000

Christopher Vetter to Damas Lutz and Haven Walz, October 12th, 1865; for lot No. 1 in plan of lots in Reserve township, fronting on Ilin street 22 feet, extending back 44 feet.....$700

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city from Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th, 1868:

Old age, 3; gangrene, 1; heart-disease 1; Dropsy, 1; Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; convulsions, 3; small pox, 3; still born, 1; burned, 1.

Males, 8 { White, 13 } Total.....16
Females, 8 { Colored, 3 }

Of the above there were: Under 1 year 5; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 so 5, 3; from 20 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 1; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1.

Patents Issued.

The following are among the patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending January 14th, 1868:

H. J. Bailey, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for improvement in air condensing apparatus.

Robert W. Clark, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for improvement in tuyere irons.

James Paris, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in combining copper and cast steel.

A. N. Breneman, of Lancaster, Pa., for improved shoe holder.

Theatre Preaching.—At the request of the Young Men's Christian Association Rev. E. R. Squires will deliver a discourse on the great question "WHAT SHALL I do to BE SAVED?" this evening (Sunday) night, at 7½ o'clock in the Old Pittsburgh Theatre, Fifth street. At four o'clock in the afternoon, there will be two prayer meetings held under the auspices of the same Association, one at the Hope Engine House, the other at the Soldiers' League Rooms on Lacock street, opposite the Anchor Cotton Works, in Allegheny city.

Riot.—Henry Sands was committed to jail yesterday, by Alderman Nicholson, charged with a breach of the peace and riot, on oath of John Watson.

STATE NEWS.

—On Wednesday, the 22d, the little daughter of Mr. Samuel S. Green (foreman of the Harrisburgh *Telegraph* news room) sustained very severe injuries by accidentally falling against a stove at the residence of the latter, in Chestnut street. She was playing about the room and, when near the stove, fell, and in endeavoring to save herself she caught hold of the hot iron, and burned her hands very severely.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: We regret to announce the death of Ashbel Green Simonton, (brother of John W. Simonton, Esq., of this city), who died at San Paulo, Brazil, on the 9th of December last, after a sickness of eight days. At the time of his death Rev. S. was a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. His disease was bilious fever.

—Nimrod M'Alear, an employe of the Cambria Iron Company, met with a serious accident one day last week. He is employed in running down the iron from the blast furnaces to the rolling mill. On the day of the accident he was taking a few cars down, when the brake snapped off and the train became unmanageable. On attempting to jump to the ground, he fell, and his head struck a rail, thereby fracturing his skull. His injuries, though severe, are not necessarily fatal.

—A man named William Lafray, accompanied by two women, was walking on the railroad track near Tyrone on Saturday last. A train came upon the party suddenly, and before he could get off the track the locomotive struck Mr. Lafray, killing him instantly. The women escaped unhurt.

—The opening of the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad through to Bethlehem and Easton, is now expected to occur on the 1st of February, locomotives and passenger cars of the latest and most approved patterns being ready for the occasion.

CITY ITEMS.

The Orphans' Fair positively closes tonight.

Magnificent sheet of ice at the Rink.

Try Our Groceries, warranted the very best quality, sold wholesale and retail, at No. 164 Federal street, Allegheny.

Good! Good!! Good!!!—The groceries sold at 164 Federal street, Allegheny.

Undine Ballet Photographs and others, at Pittock's.

New Goods! New Goods! An Attractive Stock.

Prints, Delaines,
Shirting Muslin,
Pillow Case Muslin,
Wide Sheeting, Ginghams,
Table Linen, Ticking,
Towels and Towelling,
Cassimeres, Jeans, Waterproof,
Alpacas, Coburgs,
Poplins, French Merinos,
Shawls, Blankets,
Irish Linen, Shirt Fronts,
Trimmings, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Notions, &c., &c.

A large assortment, well selected, which we will sell by the yard, piece or package, at extremely low prices, wholesale or retail, at Wm. Semple's, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

Judging from the large patronage which is daily bestowed on the widely known jewelry house of Reineman, Meyran & Siedle, 29 Fifth street, we are constrained to believe that the special inducements offered by that representative house are even greater than as yet advertised. The firm offer the immense stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, silver and silver plated wares at prices to suit purchasers. Within a short time they purpose taking possession of their magnificent new building, which was recently injured by fire, and in the meanwhile offer their stock at very great bargains. Persons desiring elegant or plain jewelry of any description are commended to this house, especially during the continuance of the present special sale.

What People Like.

In this age of life people like to be waited on, and why should they not? when they pay for it. In other cities it is the custom to deliver kindling wood to the citizens, and we do not know why Pittsburgh and Allegheny would not fancy the idea, when they can have it delivered free of charge, by leaving their orders at the Iron City Match Works, corner of Seventh and Grant streets. This wood is cut suitable for stoves, grates and ovenwood, being perfectly dry.

Three exhibitions at the Rink: at 3:30, 8:30 and 9:30 P. M.

The live pony will be disposed of at the Orphans' Fair this evening.

Good Groceries.—Our readers living in Allegheny should remember the grocery store of McBride & George, No. 164 Federal street, where they can be supplied with the best groceries in the city and at the very lowest market price.

Silk Velvet Sacques, Spangled Beaver, Moscow Beaver, Frosted Beaver, Astrican cloths and in fact all of the newest styles in cloths made into Sacques and Cloaks at No. 73 Market street.

Table Linen, real Damask and Snow Drop, and Doe extra wide, reduced to 50c, at Barker's final sale.

The high reputation of Mr. Holtzheimer, proprietor of the Continental Dining Rooms, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice, as an epicure, is not only of local pride, but is generally known throughout the Western section of our State. Meals are served in the best style at all hours. In best style of cooking, and in a clean and orderly manner. His prices are very reasonable.

Good Goods at Gold Prices.—Having marked down my goods to gold prices I will sell my entire stock of boots and shoes of all kinds for gents, ladies, misses, and boys, at prices lower than they have been sold since the war. A. WEAN sells my goods, having been selected with great care, and from first class houses. Parties purchasing can depend on getting a good article. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods. JAMES ROAN,
89 Market street.

Masquerade at the Rink, Thursday evening, 30th January.

The announcement of awards at the Fair to-night.

Strange but True.—The groceries sold at retail by McBride & George, No. 164 Federal street, Allegheny, are sold cheaper than before the war.

Cloaks.—Sacques and Cloaks at the Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla store, No. 73 Market street.

Napkins, large size, 12½c, at Barker's final sale.

The February Magazines, all ready, at Pittock's.

Good Groceries.—Our Allegheny readers should remember that Mr. Arthur Kirk, Nos. 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny, still continues to sell his well selected stock of groceries at very low rates. Mr. K.'s store being one of the largest in the two cities he is prepared to suit the wholesale as well as the retail trade. His groceries are of such a quality as suit the most fastidious housekeeper, and at such prices as to suit the economical purchaser. Call at Nos. 172 and 174 Federal street, and see the stock as well as his price list.

Calf Curtis, the western favorite, at the Rink to-day and evening.

Dickens' Works at Pittock's.

All of the late Paris and New York styles in Cloaks and Sacques at No. 73 Market street.

Heads of Families should buy their groceries at 164 Federal street. The best and cheapest in the two cities.

Linen Crash, reduced from 18½c. to 12½c, and from 12½c. to 10c., at Barker's final sale.

Books, the latest, at Pittock's.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphora ted Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus feeds and tones the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wake fulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. sawF

Wonderful feats in skating at the Rink this afternoon and evening.

500 boxes Initial Paper, at Pittock's.

Go to McBride & George's grocery store, 164 Federal street, Allegheny, and buy your groceries.

All of the new brands of cloth made into Cloaks and Sacques at No. 73 Market street.

Have you seen the 12½c Shirting Muslin at Barker's final sale.

Dickens' Photo's, at Pittock's.

To Wholesale Buyers of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Mens' Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market street.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!—The groceries sold at 164 Federal street, Allegheny.

Yard wide Ticking, reduced to 25 cts., at Barker's final sale.

Gold Pens, Wallets, at Pittock's.

Art Exhibition.—The third annual exhibition of the Schools of Design will commence on Tuesday, the 21st, at ten o'clock A. M., and continue day and evening throughout the week. The public are invited to attend. EON

Best Quilts, white and colored, reduced in price, at Barker's final sale.

Waterproof Circulars at six dollars each, at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Almanacs, at Pittock's.

10-4 Bleached Shirting Muslin, reduced to 37½c, at Barker's final sale.

Call and Examine the large and complete stock of Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Best Armure De Laines, worth 25c, reduced to 12½c, at Barker's.

Bargains in Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Skates, at cost, at Pittock's.

Pillow Casing, a little wet on the edge, reduced to 12½c, at Barker's final sale.

Do not fail to call at No. 73 Market street, for Cloaks and Sacques.

Stereoscopic Views, at Pittock's.

Yard wide Bleached Muslin reduced to 10 cts., at Barker's final sale.

The Nowsboy, at Pittock's corner.

Linen Crash, reduced to 6½c., at Barker's final sale.

Skates at cost. Pittock's.

Take chances in everything to-night and to-morrow night.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth,
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO
Over Twenty Per Cent.
By converting them into
Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, December 24, 1865. }

Gold opened strong at last night's closing quotations, 140¼, advanced to 140⅝, but closed dull and drooping at 140⅛. The demand for gold is very light, and the amounts in the market, in the banks and the United States Treasury are larger than at any period prior to the war; yet, the feeling is firm, and parties who need money are paying for having their gold carried rather than part with it at present prices. The case is money and the abundance of it is for use at stock operations gives new vigor to the Government bond market and railway speculation. Few of the present purchasers intend to buy for permanent investment, but will sell out as soon as they have earned an interest on their money. The sudden, though expected rise, has brought out a large number of short sellers who will avail themselves of any circumstances that may lead to turn the market downward.

In stocks, there is a perfect mania for speculation, and it seems as if the days of 1863 and 1864 were coming once more; it seems as if the entire capital stock of some of the largest roads was daily changing owners; so large are the transactions and the facilities given by the open board of brokers to buy and sell, even on 1 per cent. margin.

In Mining shares a better feeling is prevalent, but operators are careful, entire fortunes are locked up in some of these companies.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

U. S. 6-20s, 1862, Coupons.....
1864, 10⅝@10⅝; 1865, 10⅝@; Consols, 10⅞@; 10-40s, 10⅞@; 7-30s, 10⅞.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....
Mechanics' Union Express.....
Western Union Telegraph.....
Erie R. R.....
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.
Northwestern Railroad—common.....
Northwestern—preferred.....
New York Central.....
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....
Michigan Southern.....
Cordon.....
Quartz.....
Ophir.....

—Those who propose to pay the nationalsdebt in greenbacks seem to forget that that description of currency is limited to three hundred millions of dollars by a solemn promise made by Congress to the bondholders, the same being incorporated in the law of June 30, 1864. The provision of that law, on which more than three-fourths of the funded debt rests, is the effect that "the amount of the circulation of the United States, issued or to be issued, shall never exceed three hundred millions of dollars." The proviso is at part of the contract on which the loan was negotiated, and and it can no more be repealed or altered than the loan itself can be, is, therefore, impossible, under the law and under the contract, to expand the greenbacks more than forty millions beyond the amount now in circulation. It is understood that, after the reconstruction question has been disposed of in the House, there will be several speeches on the currency question, which may lead to a general debate, and to the prompt measures to define their positions on the subject.—*Phila. Ledger.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, January 24, 1868. }

CRUDE—The market was entirely devoid of life or animation to-day, not a single sale reported, and while the offerings are not very pressing, the demand is less active, and prices without quotable change. Spot oil is held at 25c to 25½c, and we presume, that buyers could be found at 7c. For March and April, there have been quite a number of sales within the past two or three days at 7¼@7¾c, but holders, as a general thing, are now asking 8c. For all the year, buyer's option, there has been no sales for sometime—last one reported was at 8 10@8 12½c, but we presume, may be regarded as the ruling quotation for that delivery.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was also remarkably quiet to-day, not a single sale reported, and while there is nothing doing, prices, although apparently tending down, yet are without material change. It was reported that there had been offers to sell January at 22½c, and February at 23½, but we can hardly credit this; for some time past there have been no sellers, even at better figures, and since then crude has advanced slightly, and with these facts in view, it is hardly possible that any of our refiners would now sell at this stage of the game.

—Since the above was put in type, we have the following sales reported: 500 for January, seller's option, at 23½c; 500 do. do. for same delivery and option, at 23½c; and 500 for March, at 25½c.

ARRIVALS—The following are the arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad during the forty-eight hours ending to-day at noon:

John Benn..... 568 { Lockhart & Frew.. 921
Fisher & Bro..... 1 { Ustick & Sumner.. 429
W. A. Sansthen.. 796 { Jas. Wilkinson..... 334
By & Pinkerton.. 84 }
Total..... 2799

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 450 bbls refined to J. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.
Mottenheimer, Koehler & Co., 253 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 50 do do to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
H. Koehler & Co, 100 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
S. W. Morgan & Co, 50 do do to Emil Schalk, Philadelphia.
Edsall's Oil Works, 200 do do to C. W. Morse, Philadelphia.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 24.—The Dry Goods market is gathering strength, but is still somewhat irregular and lacking animation, although improving considerably. All the heavy woolens are strong and firm, and medium grades are about 5@6 higher in unison with print cloths and bleached muslins. There was a little irregular in prices, owing to a rivalry among two leading houses; one reduced the price of Merrimacs to 12½, and the other reduced Merrimacs W to 12½, but all other dealers hold them at 14½. Other makes of prints are steady and firm, but colored cottons, of fancy grades in limited request and hardly so firm. Cotton bags in light supply and wanted at 37½ for Stark and Lewiston, 35 for Ontario and 32½ for American.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Petroleum nominal. Flour very dull. Wheat, sales of 2,000 bush red at $2 25. Rye steady at $1 35@1 35. Corn dull; sales of 3,000 bush new yellow at $1 17@1 18. Oats dull at 74@76c. Provisions unchanged.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 140¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money continues easy, with the supply in excess of the demand, at 6@6 per cent. On call. Sterling a trifle stronger at 109½@109¾; bills scarce and drawers indifferent. Gold without decided change; opened at 140⅝, declined to 140, advanced to 140⅝, and closed weak at 140¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

The market for Governments was very dull, though a shade firmer. Late in the day, however, there were large sales of 7-30s and new bonds of '65 and '67. Coupons '81, 110@110¼; do. '62, 105¾@110; do. '64, 107¾@108; do. '65, 108@108¼; do. new, 107¾@107¾; do. '67, 107¾@107¾; 10-40s, 103@103⅛; 7-30s, 107¾@107¾; the latter taken by millions after the late Board at 7¾@7⅝, it being intimated that McCulloch is likely to be a buyer.

RAILWAY SHARES.

The speculation for a rise was renewed in railway shares to-day, though the greatest activity was in a few leading shares. Central shares touched 131, Rock Island 98, Pittsburgh, old Southern 89½, Toledo 112, and Fort Wayne 100. There was considerable selling just before the one o'clock board, which caused a general decline; at that board the market was firm, and prices were higher after the call of the second board it was steady, and at the last open board very active, but quiet and heavy before the usual heavy though without lack of excitement. Market closed strong.

STOCKS.

The following were the latest quotations at 5:30 p. m: Canton 56@56¼, Cumberland 30@30¼, American 74¼@75, Adams 79¾@79¾, Merchants' Union 24@24½, United States 76@76½, Wells Fargo & Co., 64@64½, Mariposa preferred, 31@31½, United States 76@76, Pacific Mail 104@104½, Atlantic Mail 20@20½, Quicksilver 27@27½, Canton 56@56¼, New York Central 131@132, Harlem 124@124½, Erie 74¼@74½, Hudson River 141@141½, Michigan Southern 90¼@90¾, Reading 97¾@97¾, Ohio Certificates 29½@29¾, Wabash 44@44½, Fort Wayne 99½@99¾, Illinois Central 131½@131¾, Pittsburgh 90@90½, Chicago 96@96¼, Rock Island 97¾@97¾, Northwestern 69½@69¾, do preferred 75@75¾, Fort Wayne 99½@99¾, New York Gas 80¾, Virginia 60, Alton & Terre Haute 30¾.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares steady and more doing. Quotations: Quicksilver 26@27, Sprague 90, New York Mine 80, Edge Hill 35, Quartz Hill 320, Parmlee 290@300.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day $128 209; payments $746,014; balance $107,141,315.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Tobacco is active and full prices are maintained. Cotton is in better demand at 14¼@15c. Flour is more active and firmer. Corn is in better demand and higher; for superfine $7.25@8.00; for extra $8.50; for double extra $9.25@11.50; treble to family $12.25@13.25. Wheat firm; fall to fair $2.25@2.35; choice red, $2.60 for prime white. Corn is inactive at 87@90c for shelled and 80c for ear. Oats dull at 65@66c. Barley is higher; $1.35@2.00. Rye is better at $1.75@1.80. In the Provision line there is but little doing, but prices generally are unchanged. There were small sales of Mess Pork at Cairo 26½@27. Bulk meats and bulk Sides at 15. There is more inquiry for choice steamed Lard; 12½c for tierces and 13c for kegs. Bacon quiet; sales of 50,000 lbs Shoulders at 13½c; Clear Sides, 18½c; Clear Ribs, 17½c. Whisky dull and heavy; sales 4,100 bbl at $1.90@1.92½; for new make and $1.96 for old. Hogs—receipts 2,500 head; sales 2,000 at $5.50@6.00 for common to good St. Louis; 6.00@6.25 for choice to extra fine. Cattle—receipts 1,600 head; sales 1,000 at $3.50@5.00 for common to good St. Louis; $5.00@6.50 for choice to extra grass, and $6@8.25 for fancy corn fed Texans.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales in store at $1.80, to per bushel, and $2.25@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

HAY—Is still reported as selling from country wagons and sleds at $16@22 per ton, as to quality.

SEEDS—Small sales of Clover seed at $7.50@8. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted at $2.35. No movement in Clover.

MILL FEED—The last reported sales on track were at $1.80@1.85 for Bran; $1.70@1.75 for Seconds; and $1.30@1.35 for Middlings.

LARD OIL—Is still quoted by manufacturers at $1 for No. 1, and $1.10 for No. 2.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling at $10@15.

HOMINY—Quoted at 4¼@4¾.

BEANS—Dull at $2@2.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, January 24, 1868. }

The market during the week was active. The sales were the largest we have recorded for some time. The demand was large for standard forge irons, the stock of which was not large. Inferior grades were neglected and were disposal of at irregular prices, the discrimination between the various kinds being close.

ANTHRACITE.

150 tons Mill No. 3, Gray..... 37 00—3 mos

COKE.

250 tons Extra Coke—Flare..... $39 50—4 mos
50 " No. 1 Foundry..... 41 00—4 mos
20 " No. 1 Anthracite..... 45 00—4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SHIPPED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

400 tons Mahoning.....	p. t.	
200 " Grey Forge—at furnace..	$18 50	—4 mos
200 " Close Forge—at furnace..	21 00	5 "
200 " Forge, Clean Grey—to arrive.....	37 00	5 "
500 " Open Grey—to arrive.....	38 00	5 "
200 " " " "	39 00	6 "
200 " " " "	39 00	6 "
200 " " " "	38 50	5 "
200 " " " "	38 50	5 "
200 " " " "	38 50	6 "
200 " " " "	38 50	6 "
50 " Common Close.....	37 00	4 "
200 " No. 1 Foundry.....	47 00	4 "
200 " Grey Forge.....	37 50	5 mos
40 " " "	37 00	5 "
40 " No. 1 Foundry.....	46 00	4 "

MAHONING ROCK CHARCOAL.

50 tons No. 1 Foundry.....	$44	00—4 mos
100 " No. 1 Foundry.....	45	00—4 mos
100 " No. 1 Foundry.....	47	00—4 mos
100 " No. 1 Foundry.....	44	00—6 mos
100 " No. 1 Foundry.....	45	00—6 mos
50 " No. 1 Foundry.....	44	00—5 mos

BLOOMS.

100 tons Juniata left..... (90 on)$66 00—cash

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, January 24, 1868. }

The following are card rates for manufactured iron and nails, corrected up to date.

Common Bar sizes.....	3½@4c
Horse Shoe.....	5c
Heavy Band.....	4½@5c
Hoop and Light Band.....	5@5½c
Round and Square.....	4¾@5c
Oval.....	5@5½c
Half Oval and half Round.....	5½@6c
Sheet Iron.....	6@7c
Yank Iron.....	8
Nail Rods.....	5
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17..... 5¾	6¼ 9
" " 18 to 24..... 6¼	7¼ 9½
" " 25 to 28..... 7¼	8¼ 10

All sheets over 28 in. wide 1c extra.

NAILS.

10d to 40d Nails.....	7 50
Fencing.....	8 00
Brads..... $8 50	10 Base..... 8 50
8d and 9d..... 9 00	12 Base..... 9 00
6d and 7d..... 9 75	Clinch..... 9 50
4d and 5d..... 10 50	Cut Spikes..... 7 50
3d..... 12 00	

Barrel Nails—¼ less. $8.00; 1 inch, $7.75; 1½ inch, $7.50; 2 inch, $7.25; 2½ inch, $7.00; 3 inch, $6.75.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 6 days with current rate of Exchange on New York, or a discount of 1 per cent. for cash in 10 days from receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or Gold and Silver. Orders for less than $100 and upwards, 12½c per keg off. No discount on bills of less than fifty dollars.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton firmer, and 34 to 3c better; sales of 4,300 bales at 27½@28c for middling. Flour—receipts 1,600 bbls and a shade firmer; sales 7,200 bbls at $6.30@9 for superfine State and western; $8.90@10.75 for extra State; $9.60@10.50 for extra Ohio; $10.60@16.50 for white clear extra; $9.20@13.75 for R.H.O.; $10.50@12 for common to good St. Louis; $12@16.75 for fancy do do; $9.60@13.50 for common to fancy Genesee; $9.25@13.50 for Southern flour; sales 265 sacks at $12.25@13.50 for Rye flour; $5.25@5.50 for corn meal. Wheat—receipts 2,000 bush and quiet and very heavy; sales 4,100 bu at $2.39@2.45 for white Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Corn—receipts 19,000 bush and 1c better; active and heavy; sales 4,100 bu at $1.20@1.22½ for new mixed Western afloat, $1.23 for old do, $1.24½ for new white Western, and $1.25 for old do. Oats—receipts 1,000 bush and heavy; sales 2,000 bu at 80@80½c for new Jersey; also, 10,000 bu at 82½c for white southern; $1.25@1.27 for new yellow Jersey; also, 10,000 bu at $1.30 for old do. Beef quiet and steady. Pork—receipts 2,000 bbl and heavy; sales 24,000 bu at $25.50@25.75 for new mess; $24.50@24.75 for new prime mess; $20.50@21.50 for prime. Beef Hams quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at $26.50@28.50. Bacon quiet, with sales of 150 boxes at 10½@10¾c for Cumberland Cut, 11½c for short ribbed Sides, and 12½@12¾c for short clear. Cut Meats steady, with sales of 275 packages at 8¾@9c for Shoulders, 12@13c for Hams. Dressed Hogs, heavy, 8½@8¾c for Western, and 7½@8c for city. Lard firm and quiet, with sales of 350 bbls at 12½@12¾c. Butter firm at 38@40c for State. Cheese nearly nominal. Rice dull to Liverpool firmer, with engagements for 1,000 bus corn per steamer at 12½.

Lard—Prime kettle rendered quiet and firm with a fair demand for medium grades. Wheat firm and quiet at $2.40 for No. 2 and $2.45@2.46 for No. 1. Corn firm and quiet, Maryland & Mitchell; 33 bgs oats, 2 do rags, W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co; 14 bgs rye, 5 S. Sanburn & Co; 8 bgs cloverseed, 8 bxs butter, M. McElwain.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.—January—1 car oats, J. Glenn; 48 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 8 hhds shoulders, Shoaf & Lang; 2 do do, J. Hanna & Son; 10 bbls lard, J. Daniell & Son; 30 bxs candles, Arbuckle & Co; 1 tes sausage, J. H. Lippincott; 4 hhds tobacco, J. Greer & Co; 1 pkg mdse, Mrs. Leech; 40 sks corn, 22 do oats, 8 do rye, McHenry & Hood; 1 car corn, J. Dorrington; 1 do do, H. Schaelbach; 1 do do, Anderson & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION R. R., January 24—1 car oats, 1 car corn, Stewart & Kennedy; 50 sks barley, Hinote, Straub & Co; 27 bbls apples, 150 do flour, Greene & Kennedy; 1 car lard, Jas. Dalzell & Son; 1 do do, Hanna & Co; 1 car barley, R Knox & Son; 10 bbls apples, M. Weir; 2 car staves, Ihlya & Robertson; 4 dressed hogs, S Dyer; 27 sks oats, H. Hamilton & Co; 1 bxd, J Craig; 137 bus flaxseed, M B Suydam; 100 do barley, J Rhodes & Co; 3 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car wheat, Kennedy & Rose; 2 pgs barley, Smith & Co.

JOSHUA RHODES.....P. W. S. LATHAW
JACOB ANDERSON.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.,
Malsters,
BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS,
Office, 382 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Malt House Rebecca Street near the Works, Allegheny.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

200 bbls Peach Blow Potatoes;
225 bbl. Apples;
15,000 lbs Dried Apples;
10 do do 1 Dried Peaches;
2,000 lbs Tennessee Feathers;
200 boxes Hemkens's and Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Canned Fruits;
100 bbls Prime Navy Beans;
60 bbls Hominy;
10 bbls Sorghum;
30 bbls & Half Bbls Corn Meal;
50 kegs No. 1 Lard;
25 bbls Pickled Pigs Feet;
10 bbls Tripe;
10 bbls Prime Clover Seed;
15 bbls Refined Cider;
50 bbls Cider Vinegar.
For sale by GRAFF & BEITER.
147 and 149 Second street.

SMOKED SALMON.—100 lbs.
Extra Smoked Salmon, just received from Boston, and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 24.—Cotton excited; no middling quotations; receipts 1,479 bales; receipts for the week, 10,834 bales; exports for the week, 5,000 bales; stock on hand, 49,000 bales; sales 11,000 bales. Flour quiet at $9@13. Mess Pork scarce at $21.50. Bacon dull; clear ribbed sides 12½c; clear sides 13c; shoulders 11@12c. Lard—tierces 15 @16c; kegs 16@17c. Corn dull at 78@80c. Hay dull at $20@22.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 24.—Beef cattle offerings are large and in good demand. Hogs quiet and 5@10c lower. Sheep quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Cattle, 2,000 head; hogs, 5,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, January 24.—Flour very dull; wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 Spring, $2.20; No. 2 do, $2.05; rejected, $1.80. Corn dull and 1@2c lower; closing at 85c. Rye dull at $1.30. Barley dull; No. 1 Canada, $1.40; No. 2 do, $1.30. Oats dull and heavy at 80c in store for western. Corn dull and heavy; sales at $1.30@1.31 for new in store. Provisions in moderate demand and firm; sales of 250 bbls of old mess at $20.25 regular cash; 100 bbls of new mess, 1st half of February, at $20.75@21.50; also, at the option of sellers for March at $21.75 @22. Lard firm; sales of 100 bbls at 12½c; nominal. Bacon quiet and without decided change. Lard dull at 12½@13c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

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